

# **The effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung: North West province**

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Date of submission: 17<sup>th</sup> January 2020.

## DECLARATION

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I declare that *The effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung: North West province* is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed: Kaone Molebiemang

17 January 2020.

Date

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## DEDICATION

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*This study is dedicated the fine the memory of my late and beloved mother,  
MmaSekema Elizabeth Makope,  
and my late brother,  
Aka Sydney G. Molebiemang,  
who had been the pillars of strength in my life in multiple ways.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I want to thank the following people who had been with me in words of encouragement and prayers while I was spending all my time and energy in the study:

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## ABSTRACT

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The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in the Taung area of the North West province, South Africa. The study was based on the two communal property institutions: the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe Communal Property Association (CPA) and Rethabile Mosimane Trust. This study was grounded in the theory of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF). A qualitative research methodology was used to guide the study, while the SLF was used to guide the study, relevant data gathering methods, and the selection of measuring instruments led to the acceptable findings.

The findings of the research study have confirmed that there were some effects of the underutilisation of the land in the two communal property institutions (CPIs). The underlying factors of the underutilisation of the land were found to be the institutional weaknesses of the state, and to a lesser extent, the institutional weaknesses of the CPIs. Furthermore, the findings revealed that the effects on the beneficiaries of the two CPIs, were not as massive as contemplated due to the contribution of the state's social welfare programme on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. Some of the effects identified were namely: no farm production, no sale and income of farm production, no home consumption of farm produce surplus and no employment. Additional to that host of the factors of vulnerability there are that rose from them i.e.: poverty, destitution, and emotional effects (frustration and anger) and ultimate conflict eruption in the CPIs.

In conclusion, the study made recommendations based on key issues which some are: Adequate livelihoods and technical support by state, state's policies review, retention of the state's social welfare support, requesting of the private sector to contribute to land reform and rehabilitation of the old gravel road by a relevant state organ (Dept: Public works).

**Key terms:** underutilisation of land, post-settlement, land use, livelihood support, land restitution, land reform, sustainable livelihoods framework, communal property institutions, beneficiaries.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

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ANCRA	Association of Northern Cape Rural Advancement
ANC	African National Congress
CPA	Communal Property Association
CPI	Communal Property Institution
CRLR	Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights
DFID	Department for International Development
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Dr RSM	Doctor Ruth Segomotsi Mompati (District Municipality)
GTLC	Greater Taung Local Council
LCC	Land Claims Court
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
NGOs	Non-governmental institutions
ODIs	Originally Dispossessed Individuals
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
READ	Rural, Environment, Agriculture and Development
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
REID	Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development
RLCC	Regional Land Claims Commission
RLCC: NW	Regional Land Claims Commission: North-West
RLRA	Restitution of Land Rights Act
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SLF	Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
SLAG	Settlement and Land Acquisition Grant
SPG	Settlement Planning Grants
SPLUM	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (Directorate)
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
RDG	Restitution Discretionary Grants
USA	United States of America

# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

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### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

At this stage is essential to describe the key terms which appears in the topic of research which are namely: “Underutilisation of the restored farmlands, and negative effects”. The underutilisation in the context of the topic is the failure to optimally use the restored farmlands to their full capacity and potential. The restored farmlands are the commercial farms which were awarded to the beneficiaries of the Land Restitution Programme by the state. The negative effects are poor outcomes of the underutilised restored farmlands, and their consequential non- beneficial results on livelihoods of the beneficiaries. The concern or the problem is that the restored farmlands awarded to the beneficiaries were not adequately used to sustain livelihoods as envisaged in the objectives of land reform in South Africa.

The identified negative effects of underutilisation of the land in Taung were amongst others the lack of income generating activities. This in turn led to low farm production, inability to generate income, insecurity in terms of access to basic and social services, poverty, destitution, emotional effects of frustration, anxiety, and anger and sporadic conflict which became normal in the CPIs. Generally, the circumstances point to retention of the exposure to vulnerability circumstances of underdevelopment and massive poverty the rural side of the country (like Taung) is known of. In other words, the vulnerability circumstance of the land restitution beneficiaries persists as prior awarding of the restored farmlands by the state.

The Land Restitution Programme is one of the five programmes of the DRDLR. Though lately there was an increase in number of programmes in the DRDLR, but the Land Tenure, Land Redistribution and Land Restitution remained to be the three ways of realisation of acquisition of and access to the land by the majority of previously disadvantaged. Moreover, these programmes are form of a redistributive land reform and security of the land tenure in South Africa. The Land Restitution Programme being a field, within which the research study is located, is in multiple ways distinct of the

three programmes. It was conceptualised and designed to redress the injustices of the past land dispossession of many South Africans (particularly blacks) through racial discriminatory laws or practices (SA, Government 1994 [Section 1]). Restoration of the land rights to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of racial discriminatory laws and practices of the past was prominent as it carries with it the sentimental value and sharp political overtones (Hall 2014:1).

According to Hall (2014) renowned researcher and academic, the need to address the land question and provide land reform in South Africa manifested in the promulgation of land reform acts, the subsequent and related pieces of the legislations by the post-1994 government of South Africa. The Restitution of Land Rights Act number 22 of 1994 (RLRA) (SA 1994) is one of the most important of these acts. Through this Act, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) was constituted and assigned a major mandate and responsibility to perform restitution duties of redressing the injustices of the land dispossessions committed in the past by colonial and apartheid rule using the discriminatory laws. The mission of the CRLR is to promote justice in respect of all the victims of land dispossessions, promote sustainable use of the land and reconciliation through the restitution process (SA, Government 1994 [Section 1]).

It is estimated that more than 3.5 million people and their descendants had been the victims of the racially-based dispossessions and forced removals during the years of segregation and apartheid (Thompson 2006:189). The sizeable tracts of the land, i.e. 90%, have been restored to those individuals, families, and communities who were previously dispossessed of it. The rural land claims were fewer in number, but they do account for the bulk of the restitution programme. Moreover, the rural land claims represent most of the people claiming the restitution of land rights and therefore logically also account for most of the cost (Hall 2014). This means, in other words, that the rural restitution had a larger number of the claimants as compared to the urban restitution, though fewer in number in terms of the land claims lodged. The other congruent factor of the rural land restitution is that the most of arable land suitable for agriculture is found in the rural part of the country. Furthermore, it is important to note that most of the land claims are in the prime land with high agricultural value (for example, large citrus and macadamia nuts estates), on forestry land, or on land with thriving and highly developed tourism enterprises (for example, game reserves) (Lahiff



2008:3). Most of these agricultural prime lands are found in Limpopo, some parts of the Northern Cape, North-West and Gauteng Provinces.

The Richtersveld community land claim in the Northern Cape province and the Mala Mala community land claim in Mpumalanga are cited as classic examples of old restitution cases in rural South Africa (City Press 2013; LCC 2010). The Richtersveld restored land is known to be the diamond-rich land which lies along the Orange River. This land claim was distinct in that the community claimed the loss of the Aboriginal rights in the land (LCC 2010; Tong 2007:20-21). The 'aboriginal title' lost was described in the LCC of South Africa "as the exclusive beneficial occupation and the use of the claimed land or the right to use the land for habitation, cultural and religious practices, grazing, cultivation, hunting, fishing, water trekking, and harvesting and exploitation of the natural resources" (Tong 2007:377). These types of the land claims based on the aboriginal rights are mostly common in countries such as United States of America (USA), Australia and New Zealand (Tong 2007:16-18). The Richtersveld land claim was finally restored to the claimant community as the restitution award of compensation, after the Supreme Court of Appeal in 2003 revised the decision of the LCC which held that the land claim was invalid (Lahiff 2008:12; LCC 2020). District Six in the Western Cape and Sophia Town in Gauteng are two well-known urban land claims lodged in the country. These land claims somehow give a hint on how the dispossession was carried prior and more rampantly after promulgation of the Natives Land Act, Act 27 of 1913, throughout the length and breadth of urban and rural South Africa where the 'non-whites' were living.

The Native Land Act no doubt was the most atrocious law promulgated by the parliament of the Union of South Africa in 1910 immediately after the creation of that unitary state form. The prolific writer and politician, Solomon Plaatje, saw it fit to make an illustration of its malevolent objectives towards the blacks in his book, *The native life in South Africa*. He framed these words: "Awakening on Friday morning, June 20, 1913, the South African native found himself not actually a slave but a pariah in the land of his birth" (Plaatje 2007:1). Plaatje crafted these words as an expression of foretelling the future of calamitous repercussion on the native population as the result of the enactment and application of the Act. The RLRA has therefore been a befitting corrective remedial measure of reversal of the unjust laws and practices. The Land

Restitution Programme is by design expected to undo and redress the wrongful acts of land dispossession by consequently improving the quality of life of the beneficiaries. Ironically, the quantity and quality of the land restored to the beneficiaries had for a prolonged time failed to match these expectations of socio-economic benefits due to institutional weakness.

Restitution is expected to practically demonstrate that the large chunk of the public funds spent on it does make economic sense of benefitting the intended beneficiaries (mostly the underprivileged) as well as the country's economy. This is unfortunately rarely the case as the vast tracts of the arable land restored in the rural areas lie fallow and less productive than it was before. The supreme significance of the rural restitution is shown by its traits such as the magnitude of the land claimed, population size of beneficiaries and large commercial agricultural land affected. The beneficiaries are impoverished rural communities living in the villages of South Africa. The unchecked faltering moves on mostly restored farmlands might probably result in the unprecedented catastrophic eventualities, economically and socially.

In the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (Dr RSM) in the North West province the claimants of Taung, Vryburg and Ganyesa witnessed and partook in the restoration of their land in somewhat an emotional and gratifying manner. Of concern are the challenges and problems of the dwindling agricultural production and underdevelopment in the restored farmlands which continue unabated. These problems and challenges are explained as the underutilisation of the restored farmlands of the two communal property institutions (CPIs), namely the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe Communal Property Association (CPA) and the Rethabile Mosimane Trust. Most of the restored land is lying fallow with less agricultural production activities taking place in contrast to thriving production in the past before restoration. The infrastructure of the land is in a bad dilapidation state, the encroachment of the roaming wild animals and thieves is common as this situation had made it easier.

## **1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Different scholars maintain that although land restitution had been successful over a period of time in the restoration of most of the land claimed, underutilisation thereof is affecting the livelihoods of beneficiaries badly (Hall and Cliffe 2009; Hall, Jacobs and

Lahiff 2003). This is in terms of the previously productive and thriving commercial lands which were restored to the land restitution beneficiaries in hoping of strengthening of the sustainable rural livelihoods, and now experiencing a rapid dwindling agricultural production. Furthermore some of these lands are collapsing or had collapsed over a time. Ironically the productive farming under the previous landowners was replaced by these commercial lands becoming barren and underutilised. The net results of these problems are that the dwindling agricultural production led to joblessness, economic loss of income generation in the revenues of the country (taxes, payments of debts and workers) and food insecurity. The adversely affected section of the population normally is the farmworkers, the beneficiaries of the land reform, restitution in this scenario. This is due to a reality that their livelihoods (beneficiaries and farmworkers) are directly linked to farming and production in the agricultural lands.

The situation painted here is that of the exposure to vulnerability by considerable number of the rural population which signifies the second major problem of underdevelopment, an outcome of a dwindling farm production. The dwindling agricultural production and underdevelopment factors are further explained as having the effects which go deeper than explanation of economic loss and job opportunities as explained above. The identified effects of underutilisation of land are namely: no farm production, no sale and income from farm production, no home consumption of farm produce surplus and no employment. These effects ultimate manifest themselves in the social behaviour and socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries as poverty, hunger, destitution, hopelessness, anxiety, withdrawal signs from the affairs of the CPIs. These host of effects and causes of underutilisation of the land consequently lead to accusation of the leadership of CPIs of corruption and maladministration by the members. Ultimately sporadic conflict eruption common in the CPIs environment become rife.

Based on the above-mentioned facts and information it is logically concluded that the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in the Taung, a sub-district of Dr RSM district is having a direct negative effect on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. A more specific explanation will be to add that the underutilisation of the restored farmlands adversely

affected the livelihoods of land restitution beneficiaries of two CPIs in Khaukhwe-Kgobadi area.

The root causes of these problems (of poor land use) are wide range of problems associated with the restitution aspects of policy design, institutional framework, planning, and policy implementation and monitoring. The factors of vulnerability that arise from the above-mentioned institutional problems are: poor planning and implementation of policies, poor post settlement support in terms of the agricultural production inputs, lack of advice and technical support in agricultural production and farm management by the state. The CPIs role in these shortcomings is in terms of structural weakness of its operations of the lack of procedure and non-compliance to policies. The inaccessibility of the restored farmlands and other causes of underutilisation of the land such as periodic droughts in the study are not related to weakness of the State or CPIs. Rather these are factors relating to the vulnerability context caused by the external environment (seasonal, shocks and trend) as explained in SFL theory (DFID 1999:3). These host of factors of underutilisation of the land, and its effects reveal the vulnerability circumstances the CPIs in Dr RSM District, and in the study area Khaukhwe-Kgobadi face almost on daily basis.

At this stage is important to mentioned that the number of land claims lodged in the Dr RSM district comprises 8% of the 2 101 claims lodged in the North-West province (RLCC: NW 2020). The majority were urban land claims at 63%, with rural claims being lesser at 37% (Walker 2008:213). The number of land claims lodged in the North West province comprises 6% of the claims lodged nationally which was 79 696 (RLCC: NW 2020). It is often mentioned that the regional and national statistics of the CRLR on the lodgement of the land claims since 2005 are unreliable. The number of claims settled in full and categorised as in the post-settlement phase in the Dr RSM district is now eighteen (SA, RLCC: NW 2020). Although the work of land restoration is relatively successful in terms of the hectarage of land restored to beneficiaries, but its success in terms of land use and livelihoods is unsatisfactory. The failure to optimally use the restored lands, particularly the commercial farming lands in terms of productive agricultural practices as it was before the land restoration had become a common feature in Dr RSM District. The underutilisation of the restored farmlands is not limited to the district. The assessments of the impact on the restitution as done in the several

studies undertaken prominently by researchers like Hall (2007) indicate no impact of perpetual poverty and underdevelopment on the beneficiaries. The problem of the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in the study area, Khaukhwe-Kgobadi is the practical example of poor land use in this research study.

Inadvertently, the sustainable livelihoods and optimal use of the land has starkly stood out as a huge problem which is unlikely to be resolved in the foreseeable future. The frank acknowledgement that the sustainable livelihoods is a problem resulting from the underutilisation of the restored land was made, according to Hall (2009), across the wide political spectrum by political parties, pressure groups and the government itself. Moreover, Hall (2009) continued to say that even across the social realms, which include the claimants and beneficiaries, it is known that land restitution is in crisis in the post-settlement phase. The objectives of land reform in South Africa (of poverty alleviation, development and economic growth in the rural areas) remain much unachieved in that the poor land use did not lead to productive farming of food production, income generation, farm employment, and general well-being of the beneficiaries. There is general well-being in terms of the accessibility of social and basic services as result of the restored land-based income and livelihoods. Contrary poverty, underdevelopment and no economic growth persist. Attesting to that was the former Minister of the DRDLR, Mr Gugile Nkwinti, who issued a public statement that 90% of the restitution projects countrywide have failed (Aliber, Maluleke, Manenzhe, Paradza and Cousins 2013). At this stage it is important to highlight that in the Dr RSM district, out of eighteen post-settlement restitution projects that benefited from land restitution in terms of land settlement in the past seven or more years, very few are having an average productive land use (SA, CRLR 2013). Many of the CPIs land use, productivity and sustainability range from a low to very low state.

There are five CPIs with good performance which is, to some extent, comparable to the previous period when the land was still owned by commercial farmers (SA, CRLR 2013). They are namely: Villa Franca CPA, Kudungkgwane CPA, Cindi CPA, Barolong boo Mariba Trust and Klein-Cwain. However, for the two projects namely: Villa Franca and Klein-Cwain it is not a true reflection of their performance under the management of CPIs as the farmlands are leased out to the previous landowners. The number of CPIs in the district is eighteen; settlement of sixteen was done in more than ten years

ago and that of the remaining two was done in recent years of 2013/2014. Table.1 illustrates the settlement of the land claims since the inception of the Land Restitution Programme. It is the cumulative information of the performance of the RLCC: NW in the Dr RSM district.

**Table 1.1: Restitution performance – district review**

No.	Category	Number/Amount
1	Number of submissions	216
	Claim forms	2 450
	Claims settled	2 234
2	Households	40 515
3	Female-headed households	18 528
4	Beneficiaries	203 107
5	Hectares restored	407 017
6	Land cost	R1 809 192 341.66
7	Financial compensation	R374 195 368.43
8	Grants	R482 085 223.38
9	Total settlement value	R2 675 419 413.47

Source: (SA, CRLR 2013)

The information in Table.1 profile the number of beneficiaries and households and the benefits received, for example the size of the land and the allocated grants for development. It also includes the financial compensation of beneficiaries to give a holistic status of land restitution in the district. The total land cost, the value of the money spent in the Dr RSM district on the purchase of claimed land is R1 809 192 341.66, meaning that the underutilisation of the restored land in Taung is a great loss and drawback.

### **1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The aim of the study was the assessment of the negative impact of underutilisation of the restored farmlands on the livelihoods of the restitution beneficiaries.

#### **1.3.1 Objectives**

1. To identify and highlight the negative effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in the Taung area.

2. To determine the extent of these negative effects on the beneficiaries of the land restitution.
3. To identify the key aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries being affected.
4. To suggest solutions to the problems and challenges.

The four objectives of study were formulated to study or assess the negative effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in the Taung area. The four main research questions were formulated as the data gathering tools that will help in responding to the research problem stated. Following from the above-mentioned objectives are the following main questions:

1. What are the negative effects of underutilisation of restituted farmlands on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries in CPA/Trust?
2. To what extent is the livelihood of the beneficiaries affected by the underutilisation of land? (Numbers/percentage/level).
3. What are the key aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries affected (as related to five indicators/variables)?
4. What are the suggested solutions (from the beneficiaries as inputs)?

Follow up questions formulated according to five indicators of the SLF from the above-mentioned three main questions appear in the semi-structured questions attached to this dissertation (**Appendix: "A"**).

#### **1.4 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

Studying of the negative effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung is very important. The researcher had chosen Taung as an area of study because he is a resident of the Dr RSM district and has therefore a keen interest in the restitution projects in the area. Dr RSM district is one of four districts of the North West province; it is highly impoverished of all, and that tells that the economic setback, such as failure of the restitution projects, needs attention as it will exacerbate the already dire situation. It was assumed that the underutilisation of the restored farmland is to likely have a negative impact on the livelihoods of the land restitution beneficiaries in multiple ways. The negative effects were identified as the following: The lack of income, lack of income generating activities which led to inability to generate income,

low farm production, poverty, hunger, destitution, lack of skills, insecurity in terms of access to basic services, i.e. electricity and transport. All these negative effects reveal the vulnerability of the beneficiaries of the Land Restitution Programme as result of the failure to optimally used the restored farmlands to its full capacity and potential. The problem therefore warranted the undertaking of the current research study more especially that the land as the vital resource in the impoverished area like Taung is to assist enormously in poverty reduction. Furthermore the local economic activities in the area are mostly agriculture production of the livestock farming and crop cultivation, meaning that the land-based livelihood is a mainstay of the area.

There are no records known to the researcher of the research done on the subject of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung and Dr RSM District in general, unless it is inaccessible or perhaps unheard of. It therefore means that the research will remarkably contribute to the knowledge and information about the area in the field of land reform and rural development. It was therefore very important to explore the circumstances of the beneficiaries as the recipients of land restoration compensation awarded by the state with the objective of bringing sustainable livelihoods against massive poverty in the area. Most significant is the fact that the lessons drawn from undertaking this type of formal academic study will contribute in answering the challenges and problems encountered daily by the land restitution beneficiaries in the post-acquisition phase.

It will also help them in planning properly and making the informed decisions. Furthermore, it was important to assess the negative impact of underutilisation of the land for the findings of the research will contribute to gap in the knowledge on outcomes of the land restitution in Taung area of North-West Province. The importance of these findings will not be limited to the beneficiaries of land restitution only. Instead the newly acquired knowledge will be accessible and useful to the broad stakeholders of land reform such as the land reform analysts, policymakers, the state and academia.

## **1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The research methodology chosen for the study is qualitative in that the intention is to explore the topic of the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung



area, which is a subject presumed to be unexplored. It was important to pursue the qualitative study to gather rich factual data on the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in bid to describe phenomenon studied. The use of the quantitative methodology to complement qualitative would have led to more credible results of the research, and therefore not combining the two methodologies is a weakness. Furthermore the limitations of the qualitative methodology are in terms of not using the empirical approach of testing the hypothesis to produce more credible and replicable data. The findings of qualitative methodology are not regarded as objective and valid as they are not based on the empirical evidence, but rather descriptive approach which is subjective. The study was confined to the rural land restitution for many reasons which include the magnitude of the land claims in terms of the beneficiaries and agricultural land claimed. Urban land restitution was therefore intentionally excluded to focus on one part of the land restitution in order to conduct the manageable research. Moreover, it intently focused on the post-settlement or post-acquisition phase of the rural land restitution and not broadly on the entire field of the land restitution. The Taung area was the focus of the study, and many projects were therefore excluded which are in vast geographical areas of the Dr RSM district such as Ganyesa, Vryburg, Molopo and Dithakong which is an area located in the sub-district of Kuruman in the Northern Cape. This is because there is a cross-border CPA, the Ba-Gaseemelwe CPA, which is situated in the Northern Cape province. It is, however, important to state that the corresponding disadvantage was that the views, information, and facts from the beneficiaries who were not residents of Taung would therefore not be heard and known.

The research study mainly covered the period from 2006 to 2016 in the studying of the effects of underutilisation of the land. Focusing on the period 2006 to 2016 was primarily to gather the data of a period that is distinctively far apart from the transitional period of land claims settlement to avoid a wrong impact assessment of the land underutilisation. Moreover, the intention was to provide a five-year or longer background to the study of the land restoration projects in the study area as a fundamental aspect of fair assessment. The early land restoration settlement in the Dr RSM District began in the year 2000, followed by 2003, and lately fewer projects in 2012 and 2013, which are two in number. This approach was limiting for vital data on

changes that took place outside the above-mentioned time-framework was left out to avoid uncontrolled scope of the research.

The unit of analysis was two CPIs in the area of study, namely Taung, meaning that sixteen restitution projects or CPIs in the district would not form part of the study. The two restitution projects studied in the area were the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA and the Rethabile Mosimane Trust. These CPIs are the only two post-settlement restitution projects in Taung wherein there was a land restoration. Most of the land claims settlement in the area was financial compensation. The residents of Khaukhwe and Dry Harts (Kgobadi, the Setswana name which is used interchangeably with Dry Harts) who are non-beneficiaries were excluded in the study. The above-mentioned villages were particularly mentioned as they are the places of residence for most of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries living in other areas of Taung such as Qo, Choseng and Gasebusho, were interviewed separately in their own places of residence or homes for it was most convenient for them. The beneficiaries who were not residents of Taung were not included for the interviews, unless they visited the area by appointment or by coincidence. The exclusion of the non-residents was based on a rationale of enabling the manageable collection of the data as opposed to having to go to many scattered areas outside Taung and outside the North-West province.

The main reason behind limiting the study to the rural restitution, particularly to the few post-settlement projects only in the Taung area, was to allow more focus and intense study as opposed to focusing on the land restitution in broad. The budgetary constraints and limited resources were considered in the scope of the study; hence, confinement to rural restitution as such. The corresponding disadvantage was that the research findings would not be generalised for the scope of the research was narrowed to a section of the land restitution and one area, namely Taung, out of four areas, Ganyesa, Molopo, Vryburg and Dithakong.

## **1.6 DESIGN AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research design chosen for the study was the qualitative research method, and the preferred research methodology were the primary and secondary data collection methods. It is in Chapter 4 wherein the entire design and research methodology is discussed to avoid duplication.

## 1.7 CLARIFICATION OF TERMS

### □ **Restitution:**

In terms of the RLRA (SA, 1994:9), “restitution means the restoration of a right in land or equitable redress”. According to Tong (2007:16), ordinarily the word ‘restitution’ is giving back what belongs to a person or persons and putting them in a situation where they were before something was taken from them.

### □ **A claim:**

The RLRA (1994:5) defines a (land) claim as “any claim for restitution of a right in land lodged with the Commission in terms of this Act” (SA, DLA 1994 [Section 1]).

### □ **Lodgement of a land claim:**

“A land claim is a written request made by a person, a direct descendant of a person, an estate or a community for the return of land, rights in land or other equitable redress that has been lodged with the Commission of Restitution of Land Rights in the prescribed manner” (SA, CRLR 2014b).

### □ **Communal property institutions:(CPIS)**

This refers to both registered land-holding entities such as trusts and CPAs (Hall 2009:27).

### □ **Post-settlement projects:**

These are restitution projects (but not limited to restitution) which are in the post-transfer stage, meaning the land was successfully restored after the successful settlement of the land claim. The commonly used words for the post-settlement projects are legal entities or CPIs. Some of the words used to refer to post-settlement are post-acquisition, post-transfer and post-distribution (Tilley 2007:2). It is the stage which often entails the usage of the land by beneficiaries, assistance offered as post-settlement support by the key stakeholders, such as the state or private sector.

## 1.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter laid a solid foundation for guiding and conducting the exploratory research study. The following subheadings: introduction, problem statement,

objectives of the study, importance of the study, limitations of the study, design and research methodology, ethical considerations, and clarification of terms constituted the essential part of this first chapter, which can be called 'a research plan'.

The research topic was conceptualised and formulated to give a study direction. On the other hand, the background to the study gave a wide perspective on land restitution in South Africa. This is done to purposely provide the study with a context and location of the field of study. The problem statements served to state and highlight the problem of underutilisation of the land in the post-settlement phase of land restitution. The problem statement is logically followed by the objectives of the research study which gives a direction to the study.

The importance of the study provides a justification for a need to undertake this study of the problem of land restitution in Taung. Some of the limitations stated is that the findings of the research will not be generalised as the study will be confined to Taung only, rather than in many areas of the Dr RSM district mentioned in this chapter. The review of the literature and clarification of the terms are mainly based on land restitution in South Africa only, particularly in the post-settlement phase of the programme. Land reform literature was accordingly widely and thoroughly read or critically examined as the field within which land restitution falls.

## **1.9 CHAPTER LAYOUT**

### **□ Chapter 1: Introduction and background to the study:**

The brief description of the nature of the problem in the study, and motivation of undertaking the investigation of the problem was done in the chapter. The aim of the study, importance and limitations of the study were clearly clarified. The detailed explanation of the key issue of the problem statement was made, i.e. problem analysis in terms of nature and its magnitude. The broad introduction of the history of the land dispossession in South Africa, a need for a redress in the form of the enactment of the RLRA (as amended), subsequent establishment of the CRLR and its work functions are detailed. The key headings forming part of Chapter 1, namely introduction, problem statement, objectives, design and research methodology, and limitations of the study, vividly depict a picture of what is to be studied and what is hoped to be achieved.

□ **Chapter 2: Literature review:**

More elaboration on the SFL as a theory was made, i.e. justification, its genesis and use by various agencies, processes explanation, elucidating more insight on key features of the SFL. The relations of the theory to the problem was made as well. Furthermore, the themes and topical issues on the agrarian reform, land reform and land restitution were widely reviewed as the literature available and relevant. The literature on the land restitution was the focus of the literature review. Most of the literature reviewed is from a wide range of sources such academic textbooks and a variety of publications, such as paper series, research papers and reports, journals and books. The second type on the literature intensively used is the DRDLR policy documents, RLCC: NW and CRLR operational reports, database, policies and circulars. Two types of the reading materials used were hard copies (mostly from the libraries) and electronic copies (from the database and websites of the various sources).

□ **Chapter 3: The study area:**

The broad overview of the history of land dispossession in the country with emphasis on different methods used by colonial and apartheid regimes is explained within the context of the research study. Subsequent redress in the form of the land restitution as a component of land reform was analysis and interpreted to make sense of its implementation and outcomes.

□ **Chapter 4: Research design and methodology:**

In this chapter, the research design and methodology were explained in terms of issues such as the research paradigm, ground of justification for choice of research design. The qualitative research method was preferred over other methods such as the research is exploratory in nature. The theoretical framework chosen is the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF), and this based on achieving the research objectives stated. More elaboration was made on the crucial issues of data collection and analysis, study population, demographic data and socio-economic dynamics of the area of study. Moreover, salient issues of the validity and reliability of the research were dealt with as a measure of data control.

□ **Chapter 5: Presentation of results:**

First the presentation format of the research findings was outlined. The findings were presented thematically in accordance with the research objectives. The key variables used in conducting the research study were the effects of underutilisation of the land (on livelihoods), the extent of the effects, aspects of livelihoods affected and suggesting of solutions to challenges and problem. The five indicators of sustainable livelihoods were used as the tools of measurement of these variables. The findings of the research briefly were that it was found-out that the underutilisation of the restored farmlands has negative effects on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

□ **Chapter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations:**

The conclusion is derived from the key research findings made in the Chapter 5. Consequently the recommendations follow from the conclusion made.

In this chapter it was stated that the aim of the study was the assessment of the negative effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands on the livelihoods of the restitution beneficiaries. The focus on land-based livelihoods of the restored farmlands in Taung was based on the presumption that the land reform is the catalyst for change in the development and poverty reduction in the rural areas.

In chapter 2 the focus was on the literature review to get insightful knowledge and understanding of the nature of the problem.

## Chapter 2

# LITERATURE REVIEW

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Moreover, the Chapter 1 dealt mainly about a brief description of the nature of the problem in the study. This chapter illustrates that the nature of the problem was explored by studying of the related literature of the land reform in South Africa as the field of study particularly on the subjects such as the land restitution, post settlement, land use and its impact on livelihoods.

Furthermore, the literature review focussed widely on the international literature dealing with the key issues and themes of the land and agrarian reform, and SLF as the theoretical framework guiding the research study. The SLF is the first section in the literature review and it is followed by the land reform, agrarian reform and land restitution. The elaboration on the SFL covered following issues: Justification, its genesis, use by various agencies and the on key features of theory. On the land reform following issues were covered: Justification of land reform, land use, land reform in South Africa and Southern Africa. The land restitution discussion covered these key issues: Settlement process, post settlement, and land restitution policy implementation in Taung (as sub-district which the study area is located). The prime reason of embarking on the literature review in such a manner was to enable the researcher to first get a broad perspective of the field of land reform under which the research inquiry falls. Secondly, it was to get more insightful knowledge and understanding of the land restitution's and post-settlement phase of land reform. It is always essential to build on the foundation of the field of knowledge and thought that already exist to guide the research study.

The selection of the literature reviewed was based on the relevancy to the research problem, i.e. land reform particularly land restitution and post settlement phase. The intention was to conduct a focused and manageable inquiry to produce relevant findings. The rationale for use of the above-mentioned three headings namely: land reform, agrarian reform and SLF is stated as follows:

□ **Sustainable livelihoods framework**

To provide a theoretical framework for the research study, secondly to guide the research, and this should help to arrive at reliable and valid findings. Sustainable livelihood speaks to the needs and challenges of development in an underdeveloped environment such as the rural part of the country, like Taung.

The definition says that a livelihood is regarded as sustainable, when it can withstand shocks and stresses which are external; it is not relying on the external support and ultimately has the capacity and capability of sustenance of the productivity which is long term (Kollmair and Gamper 2002:4). Shackleton and Cousin (2000:37) define sustainable livelihoods as an approach which may help people in coping with and recovering from the stress and shocks, maintaining and enhancing their capabilities and assets and providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generations.

□ **Land reform**

To provide the land restitution with a context and broader perspectives as one of the integral components of land reform. The three popularly known and very important programmes of the South African land reform are land redistribution, land tenure and land restitution. These components constitute an important part of the definition of land reform in the country.

□ **Agrarian reform**

To reveal the close affinity between land reform and agrarian reform as both forming an essential and integral part of rural development, with agrarian reform distinctly stressing technical aspects such as the extension services and improved infrastructure (Makunike 2014:27). The agrarian reform is drastic changes which enable land access in the form of the land tenure security to occupiers or landless people through different land tenure legislations (El-Ghonemy 2001:108). The intricacies of sustainable livelihood analyses follow in the following sections:



## 2.2 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FRAMEWORK(SLF)

It is important at this juncture to provide the definition of sustainable livelihoods framework as a key concept in unravelling the research problem and justifying the use of the SLF in the research inquiry. For DFID, “a livelihood comprises the *capabilities*, *assets* (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living” (DFID, 1999: 1.1). According to the SFL livelihood is deemed sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks. Furthermore, it should be able to maintain or enhance its capabilities, assets, and activities both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (DFID 1999: 1-2).

The SFL was developed over many years by inputs of many organisations and theorists. The several development agencies internationally contributed to the SFL evolutionary development, and consequently utilise the SFL. They are the following: (but limited to the listed) Department for International Development (DFID), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Canadian International Development Agency, CARE International, Oxfam, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Interestingly it was noted that the SLF has several frameworks that are used in diversified forms by the afore-mentioned development organisations across the world which makes it even more unique and intricate. This revolves around the fact that the various organisations such as the DFID, CARE and UNDP adapted the SFL for their own operational development work. The comparative analysis of the frameworks is based on the context, livelihood strategies and outcomes, and this is done by focussing only on the two organisations, namely: UNDP and DFID (Mbusi 2013)

The UNDP’s adapted the SFL is to improve the sustainability of the livelihoods among the poor and vulnerable groups in having the resilience of coping and strategizing against the vulnerability. The strategies to achieve that is by development of sustainable livelihoods programmes and supporting activities that are implemented at the district level to help the community and households (DFID 1999).

DFID intends to eradicate poverty amongst the poor using its own method of the SLF application. The focus is on promotion of the sustainable livelihoods amongst the poor,

advocate the people-centred development approach which is participatory. The formulated strategy to achieve that is via holistic people centred development principle. The principle emphasizes access to the five capitals or livelihoods resources as practical way to the positive livelihood's outcome. Secondly existence of livelihoods strategy is depended on the multiplicity of methods (multiple livelihoods) and diversification thereof to achieve that outcomes of sustainable livelihoods.

Based on the different approaches used by the different organisations, authors and theorists across the world it is therefore logically concluded that the SFL is basically the same in terms of the concept of the sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction. It is however having more or less the same definition, and it is applied slightly different. It is therefore used as a tool for planning and management. The objective of the framework is to help eliminate poverty. It explains and outlines the main factors that affect people's livelihoods, and typical relationships between them. Now that the SLF it is a grounded framework which had being adapted and used widely by the development agencies and other organisations across the world. It deserves analysis as it is done below. The analysis will be done in terms of the laid down prescripts, guidelines and guide documents formulated by the various authors and theorists (Scoones, Krantz, DFID). The justification of the use of the SFL as the theoretical framework of this research study is provided below.

### **2.2.1. The justification of choice of SFL**

The SLF was chosen as the most appropriate theoretical framework in this inquiry for several reasons that are stated below as follows:

- This study employed the SLF as the basis of achieving the stated research objectives in Chapter 1 as it presents an advanced development concept of the sustainable livelihood.
- Furthermore, the key asset at the centre of the research was the land and its use as vital resource. The SFL explains the relationship between the key variables of the sustainable livelihoods such as the land as asset, and other livelihoods resources (physical, human, social, natural, and financial). These

assets are essential in devising livelihood strategies to attain positive livelihood outcomes for people. In that way in-depth analysis and understanding of the phenomenon under observation (the negative effects of underutilisation of the land) was undertaken using these above-mentioned vital research tools of SLF.

- It is people-centred, is concerned about knowing the views and perception of the ordinary people, the poor rather than opting for the top-down approach in development intervention.
- The SFL was therefore used as a theoretical framework to guide the exploratory inquiry of assessment of the negative impact of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung. The indicators of sustainable livelihoods of the SLF were vital tools in the measurement of negative impact.
- SFL has a holistic approach to the concept of development, i.e. development intervention must factor in existing complexities or dynamics. The framework in this particular choice study was useful in unpacking the complexities of the livelihoods in two CPIs. It is an important analytic tool for dissecting the intricacies of livelihoods, interconnectedness between the various components. In other words, it is stating that in the assessment of the livelihood's outcome the SFL takes into consideration many factors that influenced the outcome (DFID 1999).
- In this recent study the focus of assessment was on the vulnerability circumstances the two CPIs are exposed to, i.e. that of effects of underutilisation of the land on livelihoods. The emphasis was first on identified vulnerability circumstances in the CPIs's environment for a foregone conclusion was made that the CPIs were exposed to vulnerability of underutilisation of the land. Secondly it was unearthing the corresponding effects on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. Thirdly it was finding the solution to the problem studied, particularly sourcing the answers from the ordinary beneficiaries as per the guidelines of the SFL.

- The SLF is applied internationally by several development agencies in the practical work of development (Krantz 2001:10). There are several approaches which could have been utilised in the research study such as household livelihood security; however, the SLF was preferred over other frameworks based on the reasons stated above.

The analysis of the sustainable livelihoods framework as the key concept adopted as the theoretical framework in the research is important.

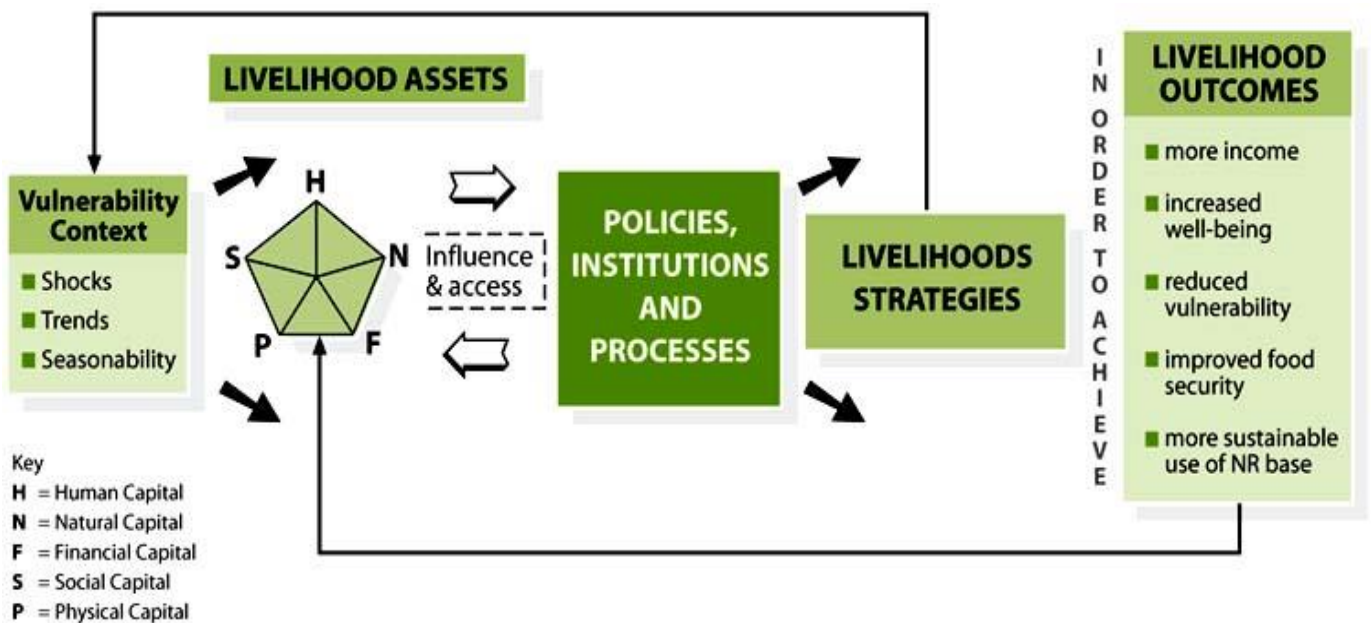
### **2.2.1 Analysis of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework**

The analysis of the SLF as the key concept adopted as the theoretical framework in the research is important. The analysis will revolve around the features, central ideas of the SLF in relations to the research problem. The SLF (which had originated from the sustainable livelihoods notion) provides a useful theoretical framework for examining the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries in Taung. The vulnerability context is one of the five components of the SLF and it will be used as the most essential tool to conduct the livelihood vulnerability assessment of the two CPIs under study. The purpose will be to identify vulnerability factors threatening the two CPI environments, and its effects on the beneficiaries. This will be done against the backdrop of the strategic objective of the land reform programme in South Africa of poverty reduction and economic growth and envisaged positive livelihood outcomes for the beneficiaries. There are several approaches which could have been utilised in the research study such as household livelihood security; however, the SLF was preferred over other frameworks.

The SLF was chosen as the most appropriate in this inquiry for several reasons. Most important is the fact that reduction of poverty is the prime aim and core function of the SLF; hence, it focuses on the livelihoods of the poor (Krantz 2001:11; Scoones 1998:3). Secondly, the approach advocates starting with an analysis of the current livelihood systems of people to identify an appropriate intervention, and in so doing it discourages a common analytic approach which is sectorial, for example focusing on agriculture, water, and health (Krantz 2001:11; Scoones 1998:3). This concept of sustainable livelihood is a deviation from the general norm of development intervention and poverty eradication approach. The usual approaches are apparently perceived to be very limiting for they focus only on a few aspects of the manifestations of poverty,

such as low income and less accumulation of assets. The crucial aspects of poverty, such as vulnerability and social exclusion, are therefore less considered (Krantz 2001:4).

The vulnerability context, livelihood assets, transforming structures and processes, livelihood strategies, and finally the livelihood outcome, are the main components or elements of the SLF (Figure 2.1) **Error! Reference source not found.** This means the S LF has five components and corresponding subcomponents as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** (DFID 1999:1-2). The vulnerability context denotes all the negative factors threatening the sustainability of livelihoods. On other hand, the livelihood assets refer to the five capitals, or pentagon, namely human capital, physical capital, social capital, financial capital and natural capital (DFID 1999:5). The vulnerability context livelihood assets, transforming structures and processes, livelihood strategies, and finally the livelihood outcome are the main components of the framework. The forces and factors, and their relationship take the form of an outline and schematic representation of the components of the framework as shown below:



Source: DFID (1999).

Figure 2.1: Sustainable livelihoods framework

Furthermore, the five components of the SFL are as explained below to assist in comprehension and use of the theory in practical world.

### **2.2.1.1 Vulnerability Context**

DFID (1999:3) defines the vulnerability context as the external environment in which people exist, and has factors that make it, that effect the people's livelihoods such as the trends, shocks, seasonality. Many of the hardships faced by the poorest people in the world the vulnerability context is responsible for. For an example the shocks can destroy acquired assets, trends may have influence on rates of return (economic or otherwise) to chosen livelihood strategies. The vulnerability context is one of the five components of the SLF and it will be used as the most essential tool to conduct the livelihood vulnerability assessment of the two CPIs under study. Essential it is the fact that it is perceived to lie furthest outside people's control. In other words, vulnerability context could be only be reduced or control but cannot be eliminated (DFID 1999:3).

### **2.2.1.2 Livelihood assets**

According to SLF there are five key five livelihood assets or capitals (human, social, physical, natural, and financial). Livelihoods are shaped by a prevailing different force, and factors that are constantly changing. The SFL conviction is that for people to achieve the sustainable livelihood a range of assets is required. The second step is devising of the livelihood strategies and the third step is the livelihood outcomes which should from the strategies. The key vital assets which the two CPIs possess is the farmlands which must productive to achieve the sustainable livelihoods. These assets have relationship within and outside with other components which shaped livelihoods and its outcomes. Poverty analyses have shown that people's ability to escape from poverty is critically dependent upon their access to assets (DFID 1999). According to SLF there are five key five livelihood assets or capitals that people use to achieve the sustainable livelihood and are explain below.

Pentagon (five livelihood assets or capitals):

- **Human capital**

It is about human value, the outstanding virtues possessed such as the skills, knowledge or perhaps physically ability, i.e. the CPIs beneficiaries do have variety of skills and knowledge though it might not be adequate. Every person needs to be in good health status, and to possess the certain qualities such as the skills and

education to be able to achieve sustainable livelihood. Human capital can be built by attending the training sessions or schools. Analyses of possession or availability of the human capital can be done through the indicators of human health, education indicators and asking of proper questions.

- **Social capital**

It is defined as the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives (DFID 1999:3). It is built by the networks and connectedness between individual who shared commonalities membership particularly of more formalised groups. The required qualities or human traits to build and sustain social capital are relationships of trust, reciprocity, practice which existed for ages amongst cultures of the word.

The existence of social capital reduces costs and sustains people particularly the poor like in rural Taung such as Khaukhwe village. It can be built through developing an understanding of the nature of civic relations at a wider community level. Furthermore it can be built through strengthening the local institutions (for an example two CPIs), either directly (through capacity building, leadership training or injection of resources) or indirectly through creating an open, democratic environment in which the people flourish in skills. The importance of the social capital is it helps to increase people's incomes, resource management, and sharing of knowledge (DFID 1999:3).

- **Physical capital**

Physical capital denotes the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods, i.e. affordable transport; secure shelter and buildings; adequate water supply and sanitation clean, affordable energy; and access to information (communications). The physical assets example in the CPIs is the farm infrastructure such as the farmhouses, sheds, kraals and so on. The proposed way to intervene in terms of the physical capital first is to do the needs analysis to determine the demands of service by those in dire need of it. The health of human being is sustained by the adequate access to the services such as the water and energy.

- **Financial capital**

Financial capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. The example of the financial capital is money savings at bank, pensions, state social grants, and remittances. It is convertible into many forms such as purchase of the consumer goods like food, purchase of electricity, payment of services such the electricity and water. This capital can be built by increase saving, funds investment, increasing access to financial services. The typical financial capital that could easily be disposable in case of the two CPIs is the sharing of dividends amongst the beneficiaries, i.e. dividends derived from the leases and from the sales and income of farm production.

- **Natural capital**

The example of natural capital in the CPI environment is the farmlands, its vegetation (grasses, trees shrubs and many others). It is natural resource stocks from which raw resources and services come from. Examples are: Land, forests, marine/wild resources, water, air quality, erosion protection, waste assimilation, storm protection, biodiversity degree and rate of change. Natural capital is very important to those who derive all or part of their livelihoods from resource-based activities (farming, fishing, gathering in forests, mineral extraction, etc.). It can be built through the structures and processes that govern access to natural resources such as the state entities and state-owned enterprises and privately enterprises, i.e. Department of Waters Affairs and Forestry, Rand Water Board, Vaalharts Scheme Board and Sedibeng Water in Taung. The analysis of the natural capital requires the technical skills of suitable practitioners in in the field. Secondly relevant questions can be asked to source information. Values for natural assets amongst others are land used for agricultural production, residential, mining, recreational areas and many uses.

### **2.2.1.3 Livelihood strategies**

The livelihoods approach seeks to promote choice, opportunity and diversity. The more assets possessed the wider range of opportunities, and options for individuals to earn a sustainable livelihood. The combination of diversified resources an individual is endowed will enable her or him to pursue sustainable choice of livelihood, which is a livelihood strategy.



#### **2.2.1.4 Livelihood Outcomes**

Livelihood Outcomes are the outputs of livelihood strategies. The strategies implementation and success rely on the available assets. The livelihood outcomes could be positive or negative depending on the prevailing circumstances.

#### **2.2.1.5 Transforming Structures and Processes**

Structures are the organisations, both private and public – that set and implement policy and legislation, deliver services, purchase, trade and perform all manner of other functions that affect livelihoods. The examples of the Transforming Structures and Processes are public institutions like the government, social institutions like the church, community-based organisations, CPIs and so on. Structures are important because they make processes function, i.e. the state bodies frame legislations, policies, and procedures, implement them or offer the public services to the citizens. The processes determine the way in which the structures operate and this in turn they affect the people and their livelihoods. The organisations or institutions and policies formulated and implemented influence access to assets, and ultimately livelihood itself profoundly.

#### **2.2.2 The use of the SFL in this study**

The gist of the research technique in this type of inquiry lay on the vulnerability context. This is because the aim of the research was the assessment of the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in the CPIs. This was an assessment of the vulnerability circumstance. It was done by first identification of the vulnerability factors and its effects which are threatening the two CPIs or beneficiaries. The assessment was done in Chapter 4 during the conducting of the field work and findings were presented in the Chapter 5. The vulnerability context is therefore the essential component and variable for research study was based on it

Now focus on the assets (the second component of the SLF) continues here in that it is essential component in this study. The focus will be on the vulnerability context and assets as the key terms in this study. The vulnerability context and assets deserved to be acknowledged as the most appropriate components for this study. The indicators of sustainable livelihoods will be used to assess the effects of the underutilisation of

the restored land in Taung. The absence of indicators of positive outcomes of the sustainable livelihoods (if that might be regarded as outcomes) will reveal the effects of the underutilisation of the land which is vulnerability circumstances faced by the beneficiaries. The five indicators of sustainable livelihoods (livelihood outcomes) suggested by land reform analysts in South Africa as adapted from the DFID (1999:25), are the following:

- More income from marketed produce, wage employment, increased regularity of income, and more egalitarian distribution of income.
- Increase well-being: Improved access to clean drinking water, and to sanitation, improved housing, ownership of household items, and access to fuel for cooking.
- Reduced vulnerability: Improved access to social infrastructure such as schools and clinics, and increased mobility.
- Improved food security from self-provisioning and increased disposable cash income, resulting in improved nutritional status.
- More sustainable use of the natural resources base.

The above-mentioned indicators of sustainable livelihoods as the evaluative method or tool of land reform impact assessment on the livelihoods indeed justify the use of SLF. The framework is not perfect as such; it has weaknesses just like other theoretical frameworks. One of the weaknesses of SLF, regarding access to capital assets, is the fact that it does not consider the impact of many social and political differentiations, namely gender, age, and ethnicity (Bakhiet 2008:26-27). Development is determined by political factors; however, the approach of the framework does little to tell about the intricacies of political power and associated power play. Furthermore, the framework dwells only on the positive components of social factors of the social capital, and the negative factors such as conflicts within groups are disregarded or ignored (Bakhiet 2008:26-27). Despite these weaknesses, SLF remains useful in the research study of the land restitution. Meanwhile, land reform is linked to land-based livelihoods such as of the restored land under study, and therefore land reform study of the outcomes of the land restoration in the post-settlement phase is essential and relevant, particularly in the CPI environment in Taung.

The problem was identified as the underutilisation of the restored farmlands with the ultimate negative outcomes of unsustainable livelihoods. Sustainable livelihoods of the beneficiaries was the most important principle of this investigation. This is because the land under study was restored by the CRLR's provincial directorate, which is the RLCC: NW as the vital livelihood asset to significantly benefit beneficiaries. It is important to note that the partnership and authorship of Chambers and Conway (1992:5) laid the foundation of the SLF and made it to blossom into a practical concept, adopted and used extensively by many organisations, scholars and analysts worldwide.

## **2.3 LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM**

### **2.3.1 Justification for land reform**

Makunike (2014:29) emphasises the known fact that many countries around the world formulate their own land objectives for land reform. The designs of land reform programmes and their related objectives are largely guided by the historical past and experiences of the different countries in different regions of the world. Land reform programme designs and objectives are therefore likely to be unique or have peculiarities of a particular country (Yanou 2009). In Africa, most land reform programmes were guided by the quest to remove the colonial regimes from majority ownership of land.

The present land reforms in South Africa are presented and driven by political motives, meaning that the redress of skewed and imbalanced land allocation (between whites and blacks) in the country's demographics is guided by political imperatives of the era (Yanou 2009:6). Poverty and hunger are central themes to any land reform programme in most of the regions of the world, particularly those which are mostly part of the developing world. The land use after land restoration had proven to be the major problem impeding positive results of the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment in South Africa. Post-settlement in terms of land restitution in South Africa refers to the land restitution projects which are in the post-transfer stage, meaning the land was successfully restored to the beneficiaries after settlement of the land claim (Tilley 2007:2). The commonly used words for post-settlement projects are CPIs or legal entities. The post-settlement support is an area which is supposed to offer solutions

to land reform problems of less or no impact to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. Land reform related themes, such as land reform in Southern Africa, and land restitution in South Africa, will be analysed and discussed in the following sections of land reform to give the topic under study proper context and meaning.

The problem of the underutilisation of the land and related negative outcomes are best explored under land reform as the field of study which is offering a wider perspective. The issue of underutilisation of the land demands an inquiry for many reasons. One of the reasons is the fact that land is vital resource as already espoused in the subsections above under the SLF and land reform. Moreover, the land redistributed or restored is expected to be effectively utilised by the land reform beneficiaries. In that way the objectives of poverty alleviation, development and economic growth in the rural areas, and less privileged areas will be achieved. At this stage emphasis of analysis dwells on land use as one of the key issues of land reform. The problem of use of the land restored and redistributed to the beneficiaries of land reform for sustainable livelihoods has grown day-by-day to be the most daunting of all problems. The land use will be discussed under three categories of farming classes below.

### **2.3.2 Land use**

Land use and its impact has been the main points of discussion apparently because the access and ownership of the land by ordinary citizens under land reform programmes failed to give expected positive outcomes. The most systematic assessment of the impact of land reform reported that the poverty levels of beneficiaries remained high, with much dissatisfaction still being expressed, and the land remaining underutilised (Lubambo 2011:37-45, Rungasamy 2011:69-116). Emanating as the key issues of land use is the large commercial farming versus multiple livelihoods. Emanating from the implementation of land reform in form of above-mentioned two dominant models of market-led and state-led land is key issue of preferred land use. The empirical evidence suggest that are the categories of farming classes ranging from subsistence farming, household farming, smallholder farming, medium-scale farming and large commercial farming (Cousins 2011; Kirsten and Van Zyl 1998; Ndlevhe and Obi 2011). The failure of the rural land reform to bring about the desirable result of sustainable livelihoods suggested by the land reform analysts in South Africa has indeed heightened the debate of the large commercial

farming versus small scale farming (Hall 2009:40). For an example the large-scale farming is the most preferred type of land use in South Africa by the state and commercial farmers. The illustrative example that could be cited is that virtually on all the land acquired by the state for redistribution and land restitution the large commercial is practiced as the preferred type of land use, and other options are not considered. This is regarded as retention of the old status quo of the past colonial land reform policies and practices currently by organs of state (Hebinck and Shackleton 2011:16). It is often criticised as embracement of neo-liberalism, which has proven to be not pro-poor.

The argument for big commercial farming is that it achieves high yields, high profit, and get better access to credits, market information Van den Brink (as cited in Makunike 2014) points out that the weakness of large-scale farming is that it makes little use of labour and that there is underutilisation of the land (Slabbert 2013:19). Moreover, the use of modern technologies or mechanisation leads to the massive loss of employment by many farmworkers in the commercial agricultural sector. The proponents of small-scale farming contest that the commonly held view in the capitalist economy that commercial farming is productive, is not true for the vast land acquired is often underutilised. Furthermore, it is argued that the sustainability of farming in the large commercial farmland is very costly as more resources in terms of material and human resources are needed (Andrew and Shackleton 2003). Ntsebeza and Hall (2007) argued for small-scale farmers, and that if family farmers use land effectively or efficiently, there will be more gains with the use of family labour. The families employ machinery and capital they can afford, and that there is not much supervision needed. Furthermore, it is contended that small-scale farming promotes equity and growth and brings about poverty reduction. Small-scale farming also leads to fairness in that it is attributable to the equitable land distribution to more people and economic stability. The disadvantages of small-scale farming are raised as being more difficult to access credits, markets, and information.

Groenewald (1998:37) concludes that apparently there is not any real evidence suggesting that the size of scale *per se* has a significant or appreciable effect on productivity. The relationship between the farm size, farm income and efficiency lead to the conclusion that there is no optimum farm size. Therefore, policy regarding farm

size must be flexible; emphasis should be on the secure land tenure and formal ownership (Groenewald 1998:37). Greatly contrasting the different categories of farming mentioned above (subsistence farming, household farming, smallholder farming, medium-scale farming and large commercial farming), and particularly the main argument of the small-scale farming versus large-scale farming it is a debate on the multiple livelihoods concept espoused by Shackleton et al. (2000:30-58). They argue that rural people engage in multiple livelihoods meaning they live diverse and dynamic livelihoods.

The sustainable livelihoods practiced by the rural people advocates building on land-based livelihoods, over and above that it seeks to enhance its economic value (Husy 2000:10). Researchers such as Shackleton et al. (2000) and Husy (2000:9-20) had observed that the rural people rely on farming for living. Furthermore, that they consume a variety of resources such as wild and domestic plants, and utilise the social relations, networks, labour, money, knowledge, employment, technology and markets in order to produce commodities to exchange with others or to earn an income through off-farming activities. Livelihoods strategies thus involve maintaining the complex social and economic relationship across several levels. This means that livelihoods encompass more than strictly economic activities. Husy (2000:10-24) concludes and stresses that any attempt of the replacement of the sustainable livelihoods by the market-oriented approach or commercial agriculture should therefore be discouraged.

The acquisition and use of the land culminated in the framing of the concept of land reform. Land reform is a discipline of its own kind, although it correlates with the agrarian reform, which is distinct. Agrarian reform and land reform concepts are interrelated in multiple ways and therefore the agrarian reform concept deserves definition which will be juxtaposed with the definition of land reform that follows below for purpose of clarity and understanding.

### **2.3.3 Agrarian reform**

Agrarian reform El-Ghonemy's (2001:108-109) explanation of the concept is that agrarian land reform embraces a wider scope of institutions and technical changes associated with the access to land. Agrarian reform often combines some type of land reform, with specific interventions designed to promote rural development, such as the

expansion of extension services, agricultural credit and improved infrastructure (Makunike 2014:27). This means there that agrarian reform and land reform are two different concepts. Agrarian reform is integrally linked to agriculture and constitutes a composite part of land reform; it could be called a continuum of land reform from inception to the final stage called post-settlement. Land reform and land use in the rural areas is inseparable to agrarian reform. This means that the rural land use is normally dominated by agricultural use such as crop farming, grazing land, swamps and marshes, trees and other perennial crops, and arable land (Rhinda and Hudson 1980:34). The mention of agricultural land use solidifies the notion of the agrarian reform and in the same breath introduces an interrelated field of land reform. In South Africa, agriculture is contributing only 4% of the gross domestic product (GDP), meaning that it is a small sector of the economy. However, it has remained a significant source of employment, food and cash income for around 4.5 million residents of former Bantustans who depend at least in part on farming (Hall and Cliffe 2009:3). Most essential to note, is the fact that agriculture is not the primary component of household income as it could be perceived, but rather it plays an important supplementary role (Husy 2000:10). Rural sources of income in South Africa are categorised as follows: Agriculture 4%, wage 57%, social grants 14%, and remittances 10%. The remaining 15% is attributed to other sources of income. The figures show that the rural share of off-farm activities is high at 81% (Ndlevhe and Obi 2011:72). This first ascertain the above-mentioned fact that agriculture contribution to GDP is minimum but is however significant in the rural livelihoods of relying on multiple incomes as a rural survival strategy of the many rural households.

The intention of analysis and discussion on the land and agrarian reform was simply to make little analogy and point at some differences which helps in the understanding of the concepts and application in practical life. Now the focus on land reform continues as the concept up on which the research revolves in the terms of its sub-field of post settlement phase. The topic of research is contextualising by giving more focus on the application of land reform in Southern Africa, and this will include South Africa. The individual country land reform will be discussed and analysed to understand its dynamics. The discussion and analysis will finally be narrowed-down to give emphasis on the study area in last subsection of this chapter. This will be to ultimately give the

research study a direction, and drive to pursue the stated research objectives in Chapter 1.

### **2.3.4 Land reform in Southern Africa**

The colonialist imposition in Africa towards the end of the 1700s, and largely throughout the 1800s, was a new phenomenon never experienced in the continent before (Davenport and Saunders 2000; Thompson 2006). South Africa was the country which suffered massive land dispossession in that 86% of the land mass was confiscated. The country that come next to his figure is Zimbabwe at 50% of land dispossession and remaining others like Namibia and Zambia suffered the lest dispossession at 44% and 4% respectively. The aftermath of colonialism in Africa is the legacy of dual or two agrarian structures like those of Latin America. The commercial farming and subsistence farming are the common features of land reform and agriculture, called dual agriculture. For example, the features of this legacy are prevalent in Southern African countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and parts of Malawi (Makunike 2014:33). Of the five countries of Southern Africa, the order of magnitude of land dispossession was as follows (Hendricks 2013:47):

The racially discriminatory legislation or practices were adopted in agricultural policies and the oppression, marginalisation and impoverishment of indigenous people have become rife and regarded as normal. The justification of armed struggle for liberation of the native masses was therefore a genuine objective due to above-mentioned inhumane treatment (Makunike 2014:43).

The Marxist government of Samora Machel in Mozambique nationalised all the land in 1975 after attainment of freedom from Portuguese colonial rule. Part of the seized land was redistributed to the peasants and some land was allocated to the cooperatives of the workers, and the remainder was retained as state farms (Makunike 2014:37). Interesting is the fact that the amended land laws safeguard the rights of those farmers to whom the land was bequeathed without any secured or formalised rights of ownership. The amended law also protects the rights of women to inherit and own property on their own (Manenzhe 2007:17). It is said that the land reform that occurred in the 1990s was meant to reduce the level poverty in Mozambique. Moreover, land reform in Mozambique was not meant to switch resources but to



safeguard or secure the rights of citizens who have the customary ownership of the land (Mudafi 2011:37).

#### **2.3.4.1 Botswana**

The Institute of Development Studies (cited in Mudafi 2011:34-35) maintains that land reform in Botswana, unlike in the other countries, was not done to redistribute the land but to increase agricultural productivity and conserve rangeland resources. This form of land reform was implemented by a change of the land use from the rangeland policy (cattle post-system) to the commercial ranches. The new forms of land ownership did not seem to benefit the ordinary citizens, but instead benefitted the new elite who were connected to people in government. The reform instituted did very little to improve household food security among the ordinary poor, while the elite are reaped the benefits of the new.

#### **2.3.4.2 Zimbabwe**

The main objective of land reform in Zimbabwe was resettlement of the landless people, namely the poor, the unemployed and the destitute (Makunike 2014:57). This was a post-independent initiative which intended to redistribute the land to ordinary Zimbabweans. Initially it was a well-planned and funded programme, however, later on just like its economy experienced massive failures. The aftermath of that led to instability in the that country, adversarial relationship between the British government, the former colonizer and negotiation party during the negotiations in 1980s for new political dispensation, and Zimbabwean government. Eventually the fast-track land reform campaigns of the violent cessation of the white farmlands were undertaken by the former freedom fighters and peasants in 1999 (Mudafi 2011:17-18). This was indicative of failure of land reform in Zimbabwe for the confiscated land did not lead to sustainable livelihoods for the poor.

#### **2.3.4.3 Namibia**

The main aim of the Namibian land reform policy after attainment of freedom in the late 1980s was to redress the past injustices of land dispossession. The other objective of land reform was to achieve social and economic equity for all citizens of Namibia (I!Hoaës 2010:22; Manenzhe 2007:15).

#### **2.3.4.4 South Africa**

The focus of research study on the land reform in South African land reform was mainly on the land restitution. This is in acknowledgment that the post-settlement projects under study are the results of restoration of the land. The demand for land restitution varies from region to region and from country to country depending on the history of the nation and its territory. Most of the indigenous nations of the world demand restoration of the aboriginal rights or indigenous rights in redressing of the past injustices of massive land dispossessions, mainly by colonial rule of the foreign powers. In South Africa the Khoisan people are regarded as the first inhabitants of the country, and subsequent to that they followed the Aboriginal approach in demands for restorative justice. This is similar to the Aboriginal people in other countries across of the world like Australia and New Zealand (Belling 2008:1; Fay and James 2009:1).

South Africa has the highest land inequalities in the region due to widespread land dispossessions. Meanwhile South Africa and Brazil are ranked first and second, respectively, in terms of inequality in land ownership. South African land reform is therefore premised on undoing the past injustices emanating from a history of racial dispossession and forced removals (Hebinck and Shackleton 2011:4). Yanou (2009:10) adopts the more analytic approach of the land dispossession narrative in South Africa. According to him, different types of dispossession were exercised at different periods and circumstances during history of colonialism and apartheid. These types of land dispossessions carried by the colonial and apartheid governments over many centuries are dispossession by fraud, dispossession by squatting, dispossession by proclamations and dispossession by legislation (Yanou 2009:11-12), which will be discussed in the following subsections.

- **Dispossession by fraud**

It is “tricking of indigenous people to sign off land agreement that the native thought was only granting temporary permission for settlement” (Yanou 2009:10). This was curtailment of the freedom to use the land by indigenous population by fencing of the land; demanding them to cede their land rights and ownership of livestock to the new white landowners (SA, CRLR 1995-2019, Yanou 2009:10).

- **Dispossession by squatting**

The typical example of that form of land dispossession is the arrival and permanent settlement in the south of the country by the Dutch settlers led by Jan van Riebeeck in 1652. This was an act of encroaching in the land foreign and deemed no man's land (Yanou 2009:11).

- **Dispossession by proclamations**

Proclamation significantly means that enactment of the law to dispossess the indigenous population of the land was done without parliamentary procedures to be followed. (Yanou 2009:11-12).

- **Dispossession by legislation**

Dispossession by legislation meant the colonial and white minority regimes pursued a legal approach to systematically displace the Africans from ancestral land, through use of obnoxious legislations (Rungasamy 2011:13; Yanou 2009:11-12. The illustrative example of dispossession by legislation is the Natives Land Act, Act 27 of 1913.

Land reform formed an important part of the political negotiations during the transition to democracy and the adoption of a new constitution (Hendricks 2013:47). The land was one of the key and emotive issues of the political negotiations for colonialism and a racial segregation-free new dispensation of South Africa by the political parties at the beginning of the 1990s. Additional to the final Constitution were draft policy documents such as the White Paper on South African Land Policy, the Green Paper on Land Reform in the mid-1990s and in the early 2000s (Hall 2004:4-6; 2009:1-10).

Consequently, the White Paper on South African Land Policy was framed as the policy guide document of the South African land reform programme formed by the three pillars: land redistribution, land tenure and land restitution (SA, DLA 1997). The strategic objectives of the three programmes are to address the pattern of a racially skewed land ownership by ensuring equitable distribution of land ownership, (contributing to the redistribution of 30% – about 25 million hectares of the country's agricultural land by 2015), reducing poverty and contribute to economic growth by making agricultural land more accessible to the previously disadvantaged (Lubambo 2011:9; SA, DLA 1997:11).The legal basis for the three programmes of land reform is

derived from Section 25(5-7) of the Constitution (SA, Government 1996). Section 25(5) states that *“the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis”* (SA, Government 1996). The brief outline of the three-legged programme of the South African land reform mentioned above, is as follows:

- **Land redistribution programme**

The purpose of the land redistribution programme is to provide the poor with access to land for residential and productive uses, to improve their income and quality of life (SA, DLA 1997:36). The attempts to redistribution was made first by introduction of the Settlement and Land Acquisition Grant sub-programme (SLAG), latter followed by LRAD, and now recently the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) sub-programme (Aliber, Maluleke, Manenzhe, Paradza and Cousins 2013:23,110,151; SA DLA 2001).

- **Land tenure reform programme.**

Land tenure reform is designed to provide security of land tenure to all South Africans in diverse forms of locally appropriate tenure (SA, Government 1997). The objective of the land tenure reform is to enhance people’s rights and thus provide security (Adams et al. 2000:112). The impact of these rights-based land tenure legislations has been more limited than expected due to several challenges relating to the capacity constraints on the part of the state and partly (Cousins, cited in Manenzhe 2007:21).

The analysis of the land restitution will be discussed extensively more than the two above-mentioned sub-programmes for it is a sub-programme under which the two CPIs under study in Taung falls. It is therefore a sub-field of study which requires considerable focus for the phenomenon under study to be well-contextualised.

## **2.4 LAND RESTITUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The RLRA (1994), as amended, and the land restitution institutions (LCC and CRLR) are the outcomes of negotiated settlement for a ‘new’ democratic South Africa by political parties, civil societies, non-governmental institutions (NGOs) and interested stakeholders. It should, however, be noted that the restitution began under the white rule. The National Party introduced pre-emptive reforms by repealing racist land laws

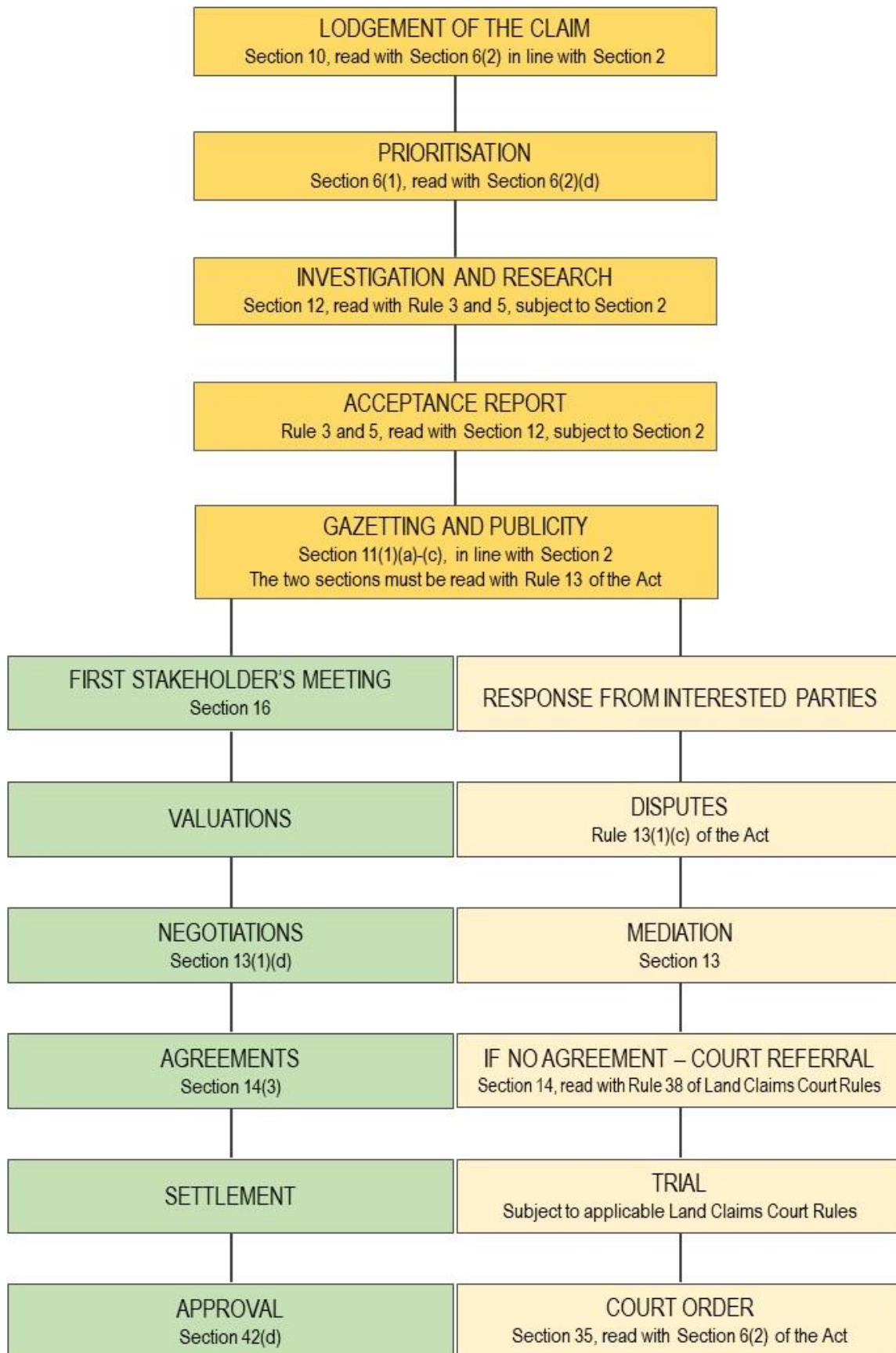
through the abolition of racially-based land (Hall 2010:17-35). The negotiations to redress the injustices of the past land disposessions carried through racially discriminatory laws or practices, begun in 1991 and 1992. This ended in framing of the RLRA (1994) and the establishment of the CRLR in 1995 (Hall 2010:17-35).

The mandate of the land restitution programme is the restoration of the land rights to a person(s) or community dispossessed of property or properties after 19 June 1913 because of the racially discriminatory laws or practices of the past (SA, Government 1996[Section 4:5 and 25:5], Department of Land Affairs [SA, DLA]1997:1-2). The mandate for restitution of land rights is derived from Section 25(7) of the Constitution (SA, Government 1996). The afore-mentioned section states that a *“person or community dispossessed of property after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to restitution of that property or to equitable redress”* (SA, Government 1996 [Section 25], SA, Government 1994 [Section 4-5,7]). In brief the mandate of the land restitution programme is therefore the restoration of the land rights to those dispossessions of it (SA, Government 1996[Section 4:5 and 25:5], Department of Land Affairs [SA, DLA]1997:1-2).

Belling (2008) begins his views and inquiry on the land restitution by stating that the majority of South Africans tend to think of the property dispossession in terms of black and white racial discrimination. Belling (2008:6) maintains that the land restitution and redistribution has become a worldwide phenomenon. The subsections below focus on the pre-settlement and post-settlement of the land reform. The discussion and analysis are mainly the on the implementation of the land restitution.

#### **2.4.1 Settlement of the land claim process:**

The settlement of the land claim process is done according to the schematic representation shown in Figure 2.2.



Source: SA CRLR 2016)

**Figure 2.2: Settlement of the land claim process**

This figure shows the eleven phases of the land claim settlement which means that the process is complex and laborious, particularly for rural land claims. A lodgement of the claim for a restitution of a right in land means an application by the claimant(s) for the return of land, rights in land, or other equitable redress (SA, Government: 1994). The research is an investigation of the land claim lodged by the claimant(s) to determine its validity in terms of the RLRA (1994), particularly Section 2. The key elements of the land claim research are screening of files, gazetting, validation and verification. Valuation is a valuing of the claimed land by an appointed service provider who should be qualified or accredited to do the job. The land valuation follows on the acceptance of the findings of the research on the claimed land as conducted by the RLCC: NW. Negotiation is the process where the CRLR attempts to resolve the claim(s) through negotiation and mediation. It follows on valuation of the land, meaning it is essentially about the land price acceptance or rejection by the current landowner. Settlement is the restoration of the land or provision of the financial compensation or alternative redress to the claimants. It is the utmost stage and peak of the land claim finalisation (SA, RLCC: NW 2012).

With the shift from a purely judicial to a more administrative way of settling land claims in 1999, there has been an increase in the number of land claims settled (Manenzhe 2007:21). Subsequently, most of the work of the land restitution sub-programme of the land claims settlement by compensation of the claimants in the form of land restoration, financial compensation, or alternative redress, is nearly completed. In the North West province, the remaining land claims to be settled are 383, and in the Dr RSM district only three projects are still outstanding to be settled out of 172 lodged land claims. Most of the restitution projects failed to reach their development objectives of rural development by improvement of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. Apparently, one of the reasons for that failure might be that there is less space to accommodate flexibility, for example in land ownership type and land use model by the beneficiaries of the restitution sub-programme due to its very nature of being rights-based (SA, Government 1994 [Section 1(1) & (6)]). This suggests that the restitution model was not purposely designed to directly address development objectives of the country's land reform, but rather to address the past injustices of land dispossession in the form of the restitution of land rights to previously dispossessed individuals or communities (Walker, Bohlin, Hall and Kepe 2010). It could be argued

that the land restitution has been successful in terms of restoration of the land to many beneficiaries who lodged land claims, but less successful in terms of the key objectives of poverty reduction and economic growth by ensuring productive land use and sustainable livelihoods of the beneficiaries (Walker et al. 2010). Most of the restitution projects collapsed across the country as proven by the study conducted by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry in 2005 to 2006 and many other organisations as elaborated in Sub-section:5.3.2.3. (Aliber et al. 2013:28-26). The lack of post-settlement support in the form of production inputs, extension service, advice, and finance, is widely cited in many studies conducted as the main problem for such dismal failure (Hall et al. 2003; Manenzhe 2007:26; Rungasamy 2011:69-116; Slabbert 2013:15).

The post-apartheid era brought the new dawn of the government of the new and democratic South Africa which for some years had been trying to redress the land question. The redress of restoration of the land to many communities and families done failed to match the previous projected outcomes and expectations of the country of the reversal of underdevelopment and poverty in rural communities across the country. The analysis of the “post restitution phase”, normally called post settlement below first focusses the challenges and problems experienced.

#### **2.4.2 Post-settlement phase:**

Acceleration in the settlement of restitution claims in the second term of the democratic government, 1999 to 2016, is generally acknowledged by many stakeholders; outstanding is the impact of land restitution on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries (Hall 2004:14, Lahiff 2008:11). The topical issues dominating the land awarded by the State to beneficiaries under the land restitution programme have been amongst others sustainable livelihoods and impact of land restitution to its beneficiaries. The analysis of the impact of land restitution is justified on the grounds that it will assist in unravelling the phenomenon under study. The ownership of the land by the beneficiaries of the land restitution is expected to have a positive impact on their livelihoods.

According to the land restitution statistics, a total number of 77 334 land claims were finalised in the 2013-year circle (SA, CRLR Annual report 2013). The recent total number of land claims finalised in the North West province is 3 902.



**Table 2.1: Statistical information of land claims settlement in the country**

Province	Total claims lodged	Total claims settled	Hectare awarded	Hectare transferred	Total amount spent in acquiring land ('000)	Financial compensation paid ('000)	Beneficiaries (Total households)	Individual beneficiaries
Eastern Cape	16 716	16 444	136 753	5 475	8 536	1 253 739	65 139	244 514
Free State	2 682	2 682	55 747	5 178	97 038	213 648	7 614	49 100
Northern Cape	3 852	3 713	569 341	271 308	388 152	828 166	21 900	116 549
Gauteng	13 162	13 324	16 964	4 965	164 949	573 334	14 320	67 208
North West	3 902	3 737	399 407	241 348	861 064	168 575	44 268	216 668
KwaZulu-Natal	16 394	15 161	764 358	339 925	6 335 627	1 616 561	85 421	500 524
Limpopo	3 489	3 641	603 641	351 646	1 233 166	317 374	48 492	245 091
Mpumalanga	3 400	2 848	460 964	220 111	1 686 915	318 570	53 525	238 600
Western Cape	16 099	15 784	4 140	3 122	29 844	795 121	27 411	125 730
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79 696</b>	<b>77 334</b>	<b>3 011 315</b>	<b>1 443 078</b>	<b>10 805 290</b>	<b>6 085 090</b>	<b>368 090</b>	<b>1 803 984</b>

Source: SA, CRLR. Annual Report (2013).

Table 2.1 is about the statistical information of settled land claims across nine provinces. Most of the lodged claims were settled in nine provinces according to the information. Although the South African land restitution programme enabled the restoration of vast tracts of hectares of land to many rural claimants that, however, did not lead to a positive impact on livelihoods. The impact or success assessment of the land restitution, particularly post-settlement, should not only be based on the number of farms and hectares redistributed, but on its ultimate returns or impact on the people (Manenzhe 2007:12). The outcomes of land restitution after awarding of the land to beneficiaries suggest existence of insurmountable problems at this stage in the country. This deserves analysis of post settlement phase as it is done in the below subsection: Post-settlement challenges and problems.

### **2.4.2.1 Post-settlement problems and challenges**

The challenges and problems of land restitution in South Africa have largely to do with implementation in post-settlement stages. The low impact on livelihoods of the land restitution programme is the main problem. The studies conducted showed that restoring of the claimed land, or awarding of alternative redress, less often results in contentment by beneficiaries, that disillusionment engulfs the emotions, minds and souls of previously dispossessed people when reality dawns at last that restorative justice fails to heal old wounds (Duphelia-Mesthirie 2010:97; Fay and James 2009:1-2; Hall 2010:35; Mostert 2010:75-76). This is more so in South Africa, particularly in Taung, as the area where the study was focused. The post-settlement support concept, when turned into a practical reality of support in terms of the availability of the resources and skills transfer, has a huge potential to make a desirable impact on the people's lives (Manenzhe 2007; Tilley 2007). The post-settlement support naturally suggests that the outcomes of that support will be productive land use that sustains the livelihoods of the farming individuals, households or group of people. It is held that there are factors arising from weaknesses in the practical implementation of the post-settlement concept which prevent achievement of the sustainable livelihoods, and eradication of poverty. The challenges of the South Africa land restitution in the post-settlement phase have often been analysed and portrayed in the following subheadings:

- **Planning**

Slabbert (2013:15) says that obsession of planning in the post-settlement stage is more about farm planning, and less about the beneficiaries. This means the role and interests of the beneficiaries are less considered during the planning stage although all efforts of land restoration are meant to benefit the beneficiaries as the new landowners. The aspirations and empowerment of the beneficiaries by way of provision of resources, skills or general livelihood support are being paid little or no attention. It clearly sends a clear message that beneficiaries are forced and bound to adapt to the commercial farming methods and demands (Slabbert 2013:15). This results in existence of the impersonal business planning and advice to beneficiaries (Manenzhe 2007:26).

- **Lack of coordination**

The programme design, planning and project implementation have often been cited as the root cause of the massive failures of land reform. Some of the issues which emerged out of this maze of problems are lack of coordination, coherence and proper post-settlement support by the state entities which are key role players in the land reform programme. The analyses of these legions of problems indeed reveal that they are structural, and a solution thereof should be at the structural formation level (Hall and Cliffe 2009; Husy 2000:9-17; Mather 2000:158). The land restitution stakeholders and the state are failing to operate together as many parts of the whole in the attainment of the common goal of land reform. It is highly recommended that the interdepartmental cooperation must go beyond one or few state departments to include many others (Manenzhe 2007:27).

- **Weak institutional structures**

Obi (2011:19-22) says that most of the challenges and problems of African agrarian and land reform originate from institutional weakness. Various studies had shown that most of the CPIs are very unstable and are involved in ceaseless conflicts (Andrew and Shackleton 2003:22-23, Manenzhe 2007:27). The restitutionary post-settlement projects are constantly faced with imminent danger of the policy misapplication or lack thereof, with resultant widely witnessed failures of these projects. The studies undertaken by many researchers, undoubtedly had proven that many, if not all, post-settlement projects failed completely by all accounts to change the lives of the beneficiaries. The organisations which conducted studies included Farm Africa in 1995, the Human Science Research Council in 2003, Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) assessment survey, land restitution report presented in 2003, the DLA's ten-year review of the work by the CRLR presented in 2005, and the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (Rungasamy 2011:69-116).

- **Livelihood support**

According to empirical evidence surfacing from the research conducted on the implementation of land reform worldwide, much more efforts and focus is given to the transfer of the land during an earlier stage of redistribution, while the post-settlement support remains much neglected. This flagrant disregard of the post-settlement

support allows the inequalities of the land redistribution to continue, and the livelihoods of the beneficiaries remain continually in precarious circumstances (Rungasamy 2011:70). To have positive outcomes of the land restitution, the post-settlement support of the beneficiaries should form the integral part of settlement. The inadequate resources allocations in terms of staff capacity, supply of agricultural production inputs such as seeds and fertilisers, as well as budget constraints, disabled all noble aims and objectives of bringing about meaningful and plausible changes in the livelihoods of many. The analysis on post settlement challenges and problems impinges the focus on the outcomes of land use in the area of study. The analysis focus will be first on the district level, it will be taken down to Taung as sub-district and finally study area Khaukhw-/Kgobadi. Finally, the outcomes of land restoration in Taung is given attention in form of analysis by focus on the two CPIs as unit of analysis in the study.

#### **2.4.2.2 Restitution policy implementation in Taung**

The redress of the past injustices of land dispossession in Dr RSM District through the restitution programme became relevant after establishment of the CRLR. The second half of the twentieth century saw the rise and promotion of Afrikaner nationalism. The Afrikaner origin is of the Dutch descendants who settled in the Cape since 1652 (Davenport & Saunders 2000; Thompson 2006). Much of the tribal land was lost through dispossession during British imperial rule in the 1800s, in 1910 during the Union of South Africa, and lastly during Nationalist rule from 1948 (Shillington 1985). The Dr RSM District wherein the study area is located benefited from the land restitution redress as well like may district municipalities in the country. The CPIs in terms of land reform in South African are created to be land holding entities for group of people or families.

The total number of CPIs in the district resulting from the land restitution process of land claim settlement was eighteen. The focus of study was on two CPIs in Taung, in an area of study known as Khaukhwe village. The sixteen CPIs out of these eighteen are projects which their settlement was done in more than five years ago. The two CPIs under study form part of the sixteen, and therefore make them more suitable for the assessment in the study. The land use by the beneficiaries of the land restitution in study has been a problem as the farmland are ironically lying fallow. Alternatively, the land is leased out to the former landowners who are commercial farmers. Some of

the CPIs are apparently in harmony with the arrangement though it is in way defeating the ends of redress in the form of restoration of the land to those who were dispossessed of it. Furthermore, the farm productivity on that farmland would not be true reflection of the potential by beneficiaries and emerging farmers to use optimally and productively the land.

For example, the land restoration of 3 903.151 ha of the farm Villa Franca 680 IN was done in favour of the beneficiaries in 2013. The land is still running productively as before land restoration, probably because the commercial farmers continued to use the land as lessees. The Klein-Cwain CPA's land continues to be optimally productive although restoration was done more than ten years ago, but this is also not a true reflection of sustainable and productive land use by beneficiaries as the former landowner enjoys the use of the restored land under lease agreement.

The outcomes of land restoration to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries were of prime significance in the study as it required an analysis of the post-settlement phase of land reform. It called for the assessment of utilisation of the restored farmlands and its outcomes on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. The post-settlement phase of the land restitution in South Africa is bedevilled by many challenges and problems, consequently leading to the negative outcomes such as the non-productivity and low impact of land use to livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

At this stage is important to focus the issue of land use and its impact in the area of study so as to refine the analysis to level of the problem under observation in the research study. The land restoration consequently results in low or no impact on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries in the Taung area due to underutilisation. The two CPIs under study, namely the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe and Rethabile Mosimane, benefited from redress of the land dispossession mentioned above in the form of the land restitution programme instituted in the new political dispensation of 1994. This was due to the findings of the research conducted by RLCC: NW which concluded that the lodged land claims by the claimants on behalf of the descendants of the two CPIs are valid and compliant in terms of the RLRA (RLCC: NW 2003 & 2006). The land claims were lodged separately by Mr Elisha Moncho and Mr Selaotswe Johnny Edward as the claimants on behalf of the fellow descendants of the two CPIs.

The restoration of the land in the name of Sebuemang-Khaukhwe and Rethabile Mosimane CPIs as the land-holding entities is the only a small part of the land restoration in the area. One portion of the farm, portion 3 of farm Rauten 810 HN was awarded to the Rethabile Mosimane Trust. Three properties (commercial farms) were awarded to Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA. The vast of the land in the area is remaining privately owned by commercial farmers and commercial enterprises. The total extent of all above-mentioned the properties from restored farmlands for two CPIs under study is 3 055.7754 hectares. The total amount of settlement of the restored land was R2 561 765.37. The land claims settlement for the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe and Rethabile Mosimane CPIs was approved by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner on 27 June 2003 and 30 August 2006, respectively (RLCC: NW 2003 & 2006).

The post-settlement development funding and help was provided in favour of these two CPIs. The Sebuemang-Khaukhwe development funding of R988 073.00 was approved on 21 August 2007 (RLCC: NW 2007). Recapitalisation of the Rethabile Mosimane Trust was done through the DRDLR's Recapitalisation and Development Programme in 2012, to the amount of R5 897 835.96. The statistical information of the above-mentioned projects settlement and development funding is as follows:

**Table 2.2: Statistical information of settlement of two communal property institutions**

CPA Name	Property	Hectarage	Total Cost of Settlement	Development Expenditure
Sebuemang-Khaukhwe	Farm Kaukhwe 900 HN, Klipness 901 HN and Droogfontein 902 HN	2 865.0075	R3 665 005.37	R988 073.00
Rethabile-Mosimane	Portion 3 of farm Rauten 810 HN	190.7679	R.215 440.00.	R5 862 320.42
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4 Farms(properties)</b>	<b>3 055.7754</b>	<b>R3 880 445.37</b>	<b>R6 850 393.42</b>

Source: RLCC: NW 2003 & 2007).

The last column in Table 2.2 shows that for development the two projects had a total spending of R6 850 393.42. The breakdown of the spending is as follows: Spending on the CPA was R988 073.00 and for the Trust it was R5 862 320.42. The cost of settlement (Column 5) for the CPA's land was R3 665 005.37 and for the Trust it was a grants value of R215 440.00. There was no land cost for it was state-land. The extent (Column 4) of the farmland restored for the CPA was 2 865.0075 and the extent of the Trust's land was 190.7679. Unfortunately, the funding and development initiatives

failed to bring about the positive results of poverty alleviation and strengthening of the rural livelihoods as envisaged in the objectives of the landform in South Africa. The CPIs failed to fulfil most of its development objectives as set out in the business plans. The restored farmlands awarded to the two CPIs were constantly faced with challenges of underdevelopment such as dilapidated infrastructure, poor maintenance, and low productivity. The other distinct challenge is that of inaccessibility of the farmlands from beneficiaries as shown in the map below.



Source: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (SPLUM 2017).

**Figure 2.3: Restored farmland map**

The map in Figure 2.3 shows that the CPA’s farmland is approximately 90 km from the residential area of the CPA members. On the other hand, the Trust’s land lies approximately 15 km from the place of residence of the Trust members. The two diagrams visible inside the map reveal that the two farmlands are apart from each other; the CPA’s land is on the left bottom corner, while the Trust’s land is on the right top corner.

## 2.5 SUMMARY

The summary of the literature review covers the following issues: The SLF as the theoretical framework, its concepts definition, processes, and application were analysed and discussed. The land reform, agrarian reform and land restitution

analysis, and discussion was done as well to give study topic broad perspective. The views and analysis by different authors were expressed in the discussion.



## **Chapter 3**

# **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY: HISTORY OF LAND DISPOSSESSION AND SUBSEQUENT REDRESS**

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### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

Chapter 2 focussed amongst others on the important point of justification on the land reform based on redress of the injustices of the past. In this chapter the discussion and analysis on the same issue was taken further by focus on the history of land dispossession in South Africa as the background to the study. This was to elucidate how justification of the land reform in the country came about. Subsequent to that this chapter is outlined as follows: The first is introduction, arguing that the system that carried forceful removal and land dispossession in Taung against the antecedents of the beneficiaries was one for all the territories in the country. The second subheading is the removal from the ancestral land, which is about removal from the original Khaukhwe area and removal from the farm Rauten 810 HN. It is followed by these subheadings: Using legislations in land dispossession, and finally dispossession from 1930s to 1960s. These subheadings give a narration on how land the dispossession unfolded over a period of time.

### **3.2 REMOVAL OF BENEFICIARIES FROM THE ANCESTRAL LAND.**

Much of the tribal land was lost through dispossession during British imperial rule in the 1800s, in 1910 during the Union of South Africa government (hereinafter referred to as the “Union government”) and lastly during Nationalist rule from 1948 (Shillington 1985). The history of land dispossession in Taung is in a way a microcosm of a history of land dispossession in South Africa. This is to state that it was not happening in isolation nor was it a peculiar historical event uniquely happening in the sub-district, Taung and the region only. This is based on the fact that the political system that was instituting land dispossession was one and unified first in the form of the Union government which from it emerged different political formations and administrations

up until 1961 when the National Party decided to break away from the Commonwealth to become a Republic. Still the political system leading and implementing dispossession and segregation policies was one polity, the Nationalist government then. Based on the above-mentioned information it is held that the forceful removal of the descendants of the beneficiaries of the two CPIs in the 1960s was carried through the racial discriminatory laws and practices of the National Party as it was like other forceful removals in the country at that time.

The second half of the twentieth century saw the rise and promotion of Afrikaner nationalism accompanied by the acts of intensified land dispossession of the indigenous population. The Afrikaner origin is of the Dutch descendants who settled in the Cape since 1652 (Davenport & Saunders 2000; Thompson 2006). Through drastic political measures of the successive political parties and diverse administrations another wave of the series of waves of the force removals and land dispossessions happened during the second half of the twentieth century. The communities and families such as Khaukhwe, and the Edward family which its descendants are beneficiaries of the Rethabile Mosimane Trust were not spared. Most of the cultural communities throughout South Africa, such as the Batlhaping tribe of Taung, owned the land in terms of the African customary land tenure, meaning by ancestral land rights, the tribe is the landowner. It therefore means that many communities or tribes had unregistered rights on the land and lost their rights to grazing, livestock, and crop farming as well as occupational rights during the colonial and apartheid era.

The Taung area of the North West province of South Africa was formerly part of the Bophuthatswana homeland during the apartheid era. The RSM district is one of four District Municipalities in the North-West Province. It is highly impoverished of the four. It is a District within which Taung, and more specifically the Khaukhwe/Kgobadi study area is located. This tells that the economic setback such as the failure of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands which was a reversal of massive land dispossessions needs attention as it exacerbates the already dire situation. Current Khaukhwe village was an area of relocation after the land dispossession in the late 1960s. It is an area which was named after the original ancestral land of the beneficiaries, Khaukhwe. Current Khaukhwe is part of the greater Kgobadi area, the neighbourhood is having villages and small villages which are about five or more in number. Most of

the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe beneficiaries stay in the area. The remaining beneficiaries are widely, and thinly scattered in areas of the sub-district of Taung. The original Khaukhwe was confiscated and turned to be classified as a non-scheduled area for settlement by non-whites. The land lies in the town of Revillo, its name became obsolete after forceful removal as replaced by the names of the farms mentioned in Chapter 2.

Most of the beneficiaries of the Rethabile Trust reside in the main area of Kgobadi, and other areas within the surrounding. The forebear of the current beneficiaries of the Trust was before land dispossession the owner of the land called farm Rauten 810 HN. The afore-mentioned land lies in the outskirts of Kgobadi area. Note be taken of that there are considerable number of the beneficiaries of both the CPA and Trust who are living outside Taung in other parts of the country. The analysis and explanation on that issue was made in Chapter 4. The dispossession of the forebears of the current land beneficiaries in two CPIs followed the same pattern as in many parts of the country. This is based on the understanding that the fundamental aim of the racially motivated land dispossession was systematic, institutionalised political control of the country's economy and its assets. Social control was therefore inevitably to follow the suit, and that was fulfilled as history tells.

### **3.3 USING LEGISLATIONS IN LAND DISPOSSESSION.**

Different types of land dispossessions were exercised at different periods and circumstances during the history of colonialism and the apartheid rule. It was not only physical confrontation that subdued the indigenous into the colonial rule's will, the colonial and segregation legislations of different types were for years used to dispossess the indigenous population of its own land (Davenport and Saunders 2000:33,234,266,374; Maho 2002:2-66; Thompson 2006:159-160,175). The wide-range pieces of legislations were enacted with the sole aim of dispossession of land dispossession. Legislation such as the Natives Land Act, Act 27 of 1913, the Native Trust and Land Act, Act 18 of 1936, the Native Administration Act, Act 38 of 1927, the Bantu Authorities Act, Act 68 of 1951, the Group Areas Act, Act 41 of 1950, the Promotion of Self-Government Act, Act 46 of 1959 and the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, Act 26 of 1970, were used to exercise control over the lives of the

native population (Davenport and Saunders 2000:33;234,266,374; Maho 2002:2-66; Thompson 2006:158-160,175).

It was the Union of South Africa rule and the emergent apartheid government that brought along highly organised and deep entrenching land dispossession in a systemic manner from 1913 up until the 1990s in South Africa (Davenport and Saunders 2000; Thompson 2006). The 1913 Natives Land Act and the Trust Development Act of 1936 were the most prominent of all these legislations used to dispossess the land. Lord Alfred Milner set up the South African Native Affairs Commission known as the Lagden Commission (named after its first chairman) to spearhead the process of centralisation of land policy for the whole country (Obi 2011:193). This Commission became the architect of some of the most repressive legislations which advanced white economic interests to the detriment of the native population. It is from that scenario that the racially discriminatory legislations and bills emerged. The most influential and historically significant one is the infamous Natives Land Act of 1913 (Obi 2011:193). The means that century began with the infamous Natives Land Act of 1913 legislation. The realisation of the dire consequences on the natives did not escape the comprehension of Plaatjie (2007), renowned author and politician, who was greatly perturbed as it happened during his years of life.

The promulgation of the Act created the conditions for massive land dispossession. The Act divided the South African land in two categories, namely: land falling within the scheduled areas and land falling outside scheduled areas (Natives Land Act, Act 27 of 1913). The objective of the Act was to limit the ownership of the land by blacks within the scheduled areas. These scheduled areas were commonly known as 'reserves', areas designated for the settlement of the indigenous tribes of South Africa (Shillington 1985:175). 'Reserves' might be defined as the bits and pieces of the barren land set aside or reserved for the 'native' population as determined by the segregation policies during the colonial and apartheid era (Mudafi 2011:30). The 'reserves' were later in called 'homelands' in the earlier 1970s and were awarded some measures of self-government through promulgation of Bantu Homeland Citizenship Act, Act 26 of 1970 (Davenport and Saunders 2000:353; Maho 2002:45; Thompson 2006). Many of the communities and individuals were forcefully removed from the white-owned land to the 'reserves' as provided by the Act.

History of the forced removals have often shown that most of the decisions were arbitrarily made without due consideration of the implications on the lives of the natives. Members of the community were summarily removed in the areas declared 'black spots'. According to Letsoalo (1987), 'black spots' were areas perceived by the apartheid rule to be located within the boundaries of the 'white' South Africa. They were therefore to be gradually eliminated to be declared 'white areas' and this was done in terms of the Natives Land Act of 1913 (Letsoalo 1987:21).

The second form of land dispossession using segregation legislation was carried through the labour tenancy practice spurred by the Trust Development and Land Act, Act 18 of 1936. It could therefore be further argued that most of the communities and families and individuals were disposed of its rights in land because of the Trust Development and Land Act, Act 18 of 1936, which worked to complement the Natives Land Act of 1913. The Act further reinforced the harsh labour tenancy practices which demanded that dispossessed native communities or families live as labour tenants or to alternatively resettle in the scheduled areas known as "reserves" (Davenport and Saunders 2000:353; Weideman 2004:14-18). These practices involved demanding the community to cede the rights of land benefits such as keeping livestock, working on the farms as labourers to pay for the right to stay. The resistance to all that harshness imposed by the whites meant sufferings which ultimately led to voluntary or involuntary leaving of the land by members of the community in groups over a period of time (Davenport and Saunders 2000; Weideman 2004).

Most of the community members who fled from the harsh practices of the labour tenancy resettled in the scheduled areas such as Taung, commonly known as 'homelands'. Those who remained behind had to live as the labour tenancy practice demanded as mentioned above. The South African Development Trust (SADT) was formed to be a state entity dealing with the racial development of the native population in terms of land reform. The SADT was a body which was established according to the legislative precepts of the Native Trust and Land Act to assist in rigid territorial segregation by acquisition of more bits and pieces of the land for Africans' expansion of the 'reserves.

The dispossessions which happened over many years in four centuries took many forms, it was not limited to one form or the above-mentioned ones. Many factors

caused these trends of racial land dispossession; some of them, for instance, could be associated with the socio-economic changes that took place in the country. The discovery of diamonds and gold later in the 1800s led to a great change in the socio-economic and political landscape of the country. The country experienced unprecedented change regarding the highly radicalised mammoth change as result of the advent of the industrial economy emanating from the mines and mechanisation of agriculture. The development of capitalism accelerated rapidly with the onset of diamond mining in 1867 and gold mining in 1886 which marked the transition from the pre-capitalist society. The economy of that era was mainly agricultural capitalism. The land dispossessed indigenous population, and dismantled black peasantry began to be a source of cheap labour, and coercive measures were applied to control and regulate the labour supply (Hebinck and Shackleton 2011; Rungasamy 2011). This was the origin of the cash-based economy for the blacks, a great modification from the indigenous cultural life.

### **3.4 1930s AND 1940s LAND DISPOSSESSIONS**

Some few decades later, again another wave of changes in the 1930s and onwards led to massive land dispossessions throughout the country. Dispossession in the 1930s and 1940s happened sporadically. Note should be taken of the fact that the 1930s and 1940s were an era of agricultural industrialisation in South Africa after a long period of practising the old system of farming (Thompson 2006). The mechanisation in the form of the tractors and modernised farming implements. The methods spurred-on the land-hungry white farmers, and the supportive racially inclined government into aggressive land grabs. This signified the total eradication of African farmers' competition in the agricultural economy of the country. On the other hand, the State increased supports of the white agriculture, namely racial legislations supportive of the white aspirations were promulgated. The formation of the Land Bank in 1912, and other institutions such as cooperatives are good illustrative examples of the white farming support by the state (Hebinck and Shackleton 2011; Obi 2011:193).

On the contrary, in the 1930s and 1940s the old system of farming of sharecropping was abolished to the detriment of the black farmers. According to Letsoalo (1987:10-25), sharecropping is a system wherein the functions or duties and factors of production are divided between the non-cultivator and cultivator. The black farmers

were hindered to continue practicing sharecropping with the white counterparts to eliminate competition. The trio factors that assisted to crush black peasantry, according to Hebinck and Shackleton (2011), are summarised as the following: increased mechanisation of agriculture, arrival of tractors, and agricultural support to large-scale farming. These trio factors combined, led to the confiscation of vast tracts of land. The proletarianization of the Africans began rapidly and, eventually, the majority became mineworkers or farm labourers providing cheap labour.

In 1948, the National Party intensified the levels of dispossession and oppression. The broad pattern of inclusion and exclusion became normal, legally sanctioned, and common practice of harassment, and land dispossession by the State against indigenous were done with great regularity, unlike before (Marais 2011). Due to the apartheid policy, there was an alarming escalation of forceful and violent removals to 'reserves' or areas designated for settlement of non-whites. As a result, many hardships were suffered, families were broken up, belongings were lost, and no compensation was provided to those affected by the forced removals (Rungasamy 2011).

The restoration of land in favour of the two CPIs in Taung was a redress of the injustice of the past as espoused above. The act of land restoration was expected to improve the livelihoods of the beneficiaries significantly in terms of poverty reduction and economic development in line with the objectives of land reform in the country. Little has changed since restoration meaning the livelihoods of the land restitution beneficiaries in the area of study is still same as prior restoration of the farmlands under study.

The effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands is the main concern of the study. This problem warranted the research study which sought to explore the unwanted negative outcomes of the land restoration to give more explanation, facts, understanding and knowledge about the phenomenon. The key terms of underutilisation of restored farmlands and effects thereof underpin the motivation for research study as explained in Chapter 1, subsection 1.3. In the next chapter 4 emphasis was on provide explanation on how the research results were obtained and analysed.

## **Chapter 4**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

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#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

The chapter lay-out a guide which the research journey undertook, and thus showing how research results were obtained and analysed regarding the same topic of the effects of underutilisation of the land as explained in chapter 1 and 2. The salient issue of ethical considerations during the conducting of the research is explained as well. It is important to clarify from the beginning that the theoretical framework that guided the research study was the SLF as stated in Chapter 2. The key terms of the research design and methodology such as the research paradigm, ground of justification for choice of research design, data collection and analysis, study population, validity of the research, and socio-economic dynamics of the area of study were explained within the context of the research study.

#### **4.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The study employed the qualitative research method because there was a need to explore the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands of the post-settlement restitution projects in Taung. A research design can be regarded as a blueprint or plan which provides guidance to the researcher throughout the research journey with the intent to achieve plausible findings (Fouché and De Vos 1998:123).

#### **4.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.**

Research methodology can be regarded as a process of collecting and processing the data within the framework of the research process (Masoka 2014:149). It is how the researcher operates to achieve the research objective. The methods should lead to reliable and valid results. The research design chosen for the study was the qualitative



research methodology, and the preferred research methods were the primary and secondary data collection methods. The primary data collection method was applied by conducting the interviews among the beneficiaries and the secondary data method was applied by extensive review of land reform literature. The SLF was used as the theoretical framework in achieving the stated research objectives. It is the sustainable livelihood concept and development approach which explains the relationship between the key components of sustainable livelihoods, and land which is central in this research study is regarded as the vital asset in the theory. The nature of the qualitative research, its characteristics are now being analysed in the coming subsections below. The key issues covered are the research paradigms, comparatively analysis of the qualitative and quantitative methods, frameworks options, data collection and analysis, and research techniques.

#### **4.3.1 Qualitative research methodology**

The qualitative research methodology was employed in the study because there was a need to explore the negative effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in the post-settlement restitution projects. The detailed understanding of the issues in hand was achieved by interacting and talking directly with the members of the CPA and the Trust and allowing them to tell their stories. The research study was based on a combination of the primary and secondary research methods. Primary data was collected from a sample group of the targeted beneficiaries through the responses received from the structured and semi-structured interviews and focus groups. Complementing the primary data collection method, was the secondary research method which entailed a review of the related literature. The documentary data was sourced from published and unpublished literature. Olivier (1999, cited by Remenyi 2006) believes that the motivation for undertaking a qualitative research is fuelled by the ability of humans to talk, which set them apart from the natural world. Moreover, Creswell (2007:37) states that “the qualitative methodology is the type of enquiry in which the qualities, the characteristics or the properties of a phenomenon are examined for a better understanding and explanation”.

The other elements of the qualitative approach are that the research is undertaken in a natural setting by a researcher who is a key instrument, that the multiple sources of data are used in an inductive analysis and the participants’ meanings are always

important in all that (Creswell 2007:37). Denzin and Lincoln (as cited in De Vos 2001:240) believe that this results in production of rich and factual data as the qualitative methodology is more concerned about producing descriptive data such as people's written or spoken words.

This means in a way that the qualitative methodology is more concerned with meanings, and therefore the aim of it is to understand and interpret meanings and intention that underlie everyday human action (Schurink 2001:240). The qualitative method was therefore used for exploring the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung. This type of methodology is further explained in terms of the below sub-headings such as the research paradigm, techniques, its features, and justification for the choice of it in the below subsections.

#### **4.3.2 The research paradigm: Qualitative and quantitative**

The Qualitative and Quantitative research designs are commonly used in the field of social sciences as research paradigms. The paradigm denotes the prescribed way of conducting the research according to the standard which is endorsed and acceptable universally. Alternatively, one may refer to a paradigm as the systemised method of conducting research according to the stipulated procedures and guidelines. According to De Vos and Strydom (2011) "*a paradigm is a set of beliefs that constitute the researcher's ontology (i.e. the researcher's perceptions regarding the nature of reality)*". For an example in this case the researcher opted to use the qualitative research design for this study. Quantitative design or the mixed methodology of quantitative and qualitative were not used precisely because the researcher intended to follow the exploratory approach of understanding the phenomenon. The traits ascribed to a paradigm include amongst others that it might be viewed as the standardised and accepted theories, body of highly formalised thought and knowledge (Creswell, 2007:19; Babbie, 2011:32).

At this stage is important to make comparative analysis of the characteristics of the two research designs, quantitative and qualitative in terms of nature, differences and processes of operationalisation. First there are few commonalities between the quantitative and, qualitative methods such as the fact that they both seek to control the phenomenon in terms of using of the standard processes or procedures. These

designs followed the methodological approaches to study the phenomenon, and they both pursue understanding of the phenomenon or problem. The differences between these designs are distinct and will be explained as follows in tabular form for ease of reference. The table below explains their distinct characteristics.

**Table 4.1: A comparison of quantitative and qualitative research**

Qualitative		Quantitative
1	Inductive form of reasoning is used	Deductive form of reasoning is used
2	Subjective approach to reality	Objectivity is pursued to seek reality.
3	Concentrating on relationship between variables	Hypothesis is tested to arrive at findings.
4	Words used to present data.	Numeric form used for data presentation.
5	Holistic approach of understanding social life.	Variables relationship used to test hypothesis.

Table 1 displays the differences between the qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. The key issues are the different approaches that are pursued by the two methodologies. The above-mentioned comparative analysis is summarised by stating the quantitative methodology sees reality as objectivity, emphasises seeking not to influence the study object to arrive at the credible findings. Contrary the qualitative methodology refutes that stance and rationality of objectivity by seeing the reality as subjective. Thus, stating human behaviour can be explained but not predicted, and that is likely to change over a period of time. The second major distinction is that the quantitative research methodology follows the empirical approach which seeks to produce the data which is regarded credible and replicable by following the scientific method of observation in generating it. Thirdly numeric data is generated during research, it is analysed and presented in the numeric form (De Vos and Strydom 2011).

The qualitative methodology follows the interpretative approach (as opposed to empirical one) of generation of the rich factual data which is an inductive form of reasoning. The presentation of the data is done in the form of words, and meanings are derived from it. The operationalisation of these research designs in terms of the

grounded processes, and procedures. The three known, and standardised methods and techniques are namely: Positivism, critical and interpretative. The appreciation of the afore-mentioned is done by the brief definitions and elaboration below (De Vos and Strydom 2011:59 and 61).

- **Interpretivism (constructivism) method**

The key features of this approach are that the phenomenon or human actions are continuously interpreted to create, give meaning and definition. This is making a statement that the interpretivism, unearth, explore often abstract world and intricate social settings of the subjects of research to acquire the knowledge and more understanding. The curiosity to inquiry about the phenomenon like as it is the case in this research of exploring the effects of underutilisation of the land in the two CPIs motivates this type of method. Unlike in the quantitative research which focusses in objectivity the subjective view drives the method. This means notion of the cause-and-effect links is nullified because humanity exists in the ever-changing social settings. Lastly interpretation of the social settings differs from person to person, thus reiterate subjectivity of asserting that the view of reality is relative, not certain (De Vos and Strydom 2011).

- **Critical theory**

This is a critical view of what transpire in the society which demands investigation. It about studying of a certain problem that bothers some people or the society at large. The approach advocates observation of the human behaviour in social setting and, effecting transformation. The transformation of adopted way of life is done by improve the circumstances of human beings from burdensome habits. This means the approach is not limited to investigation of the phenomenon within the social settings, it goes further to critique, rectified the conduct of the people. The practical examples are cited by stating that the religious doctrines, ideologies, and theories tend to be used to change and control people's behaviour. Perhaps the system of colonialism and apartheid system of racial segregation could be cited as an example, i.e. saying they were used to change life of the indigenous population from the pastoral society to proletariat relying on the cash-based economy for livelihoods (De Vos and Strydom 2011).

- **Positivism**

It is often called the empirical approach of research for key notion that drives it is objectivity in conducting credible research. The measurement of variables relationship to establish the cause and effect is vital aspect of it. It is perceived as scientific method which advocates the production of knowledge and understanding through direct observation. This means reality of the social behaviour is produced by a process of subjection of the social behaviour to measurable properties. In doing that the numeric form of analysis is followed, and ultimately quantifiable data is produced. The findings are deemed objective and valid as they are based on the empirical evidence. Based on the above-mentioned information the chosen research design(qualitative) for this research study is further explained below.

#### **4.3.3 Qualitative research methodology choice and features**

For this type of research, the qualitative methodology was used as the research design of choice. This means that the interpretive method was followed to guide the research. The descriptive data is the hallmark of this type of research design for the use of words is much preferred to give a description of the problem or phenomenon under observation. The description often takes the forming of words, ideas and meanings of the circumstances or behaviour of human beings in reacting to problem. The words usage in the description is abstract construction of what is perceived to be a reality or semblance thereof. The use of numbers is less limited or not preferred unlike in the quantitative design. In the qualitative research the environment of conducting the research is social settings or natural settings. In other words, it is a tradition to conduct this type of research in a social setting, meanings in the environment and circumstances of the research subjects. In this recent study the social settings have been the Khaukhwe-Kgobadi village as the area of study.

The other key trait of this design is the fact that qualitative methodology relies on inductive logic, i.e. starting the research from the specific to the general, and this done by collection of the data. Moreover, the intention is not logically linking the variables to produce the replicable findings which are to be viewed as objective. Contrary the intention is drawing of the understanding of the phenomenon taking place, and meanings largely from the social beings, and from the other information sources, i.e. literature review. The other distinct feature is that the presentation of the data is mostly

taking the form of words expressions in the manner of the rich factual data as explained earlier above. This is in stark contrast to the empirical approach of the quantitative design in which the data presentation is more numeric. However, this not to state that use of the numbers is prohibited, but the degree of use is limited as it was done in this type of research.

For an example in this research study the researcher did not use the quantitative design, however numbers were used in some narrations, graphs and diagrams for illustration purpose. After all the numbers constitute the inalterable part of everyday life, thus conversely in the quantitative design words usage has no prohibition as such, they will always feature in the body text as part of the whole. The non-use of quantitative research methodology was precisely the fact that the researcher intended to explore facts and followed the interpretive approach of wanting to collect factual data to extract or derive meanings from it. The purpose of doing that it was to explain the problem of effects of non-optimal use of the land by beneficiaries in Taung sub-district (Khaukhwe-Kgobadi study area). Qualitative methodology is more concerned about producing the descriptive data such as people written or spoken words. This was basically laying the foundation for presumably future study on the phenomenon which might include other methodology such as quantitative or mixed methods, and perhaps opt for the slightly different topics (De Vos and Strydom 2011).

#### **4.3.3.1 Justification of the qualitative design**

The study employed the qualitative research method, as the intention was to investigate the problem in the social or natural setting of the beneficiaries. This means the intention was to explore the phenomenon by gathering of rich and factual data in the social or natural setting of the beneficiaries, complemented by the literature review. The exploratory type of inquiry of the qualitative research was chosen over other methods for it allowed the researcher to gather factual data which ultimately provide variety of meanings, answers and solutions to the phenomenon studied. Moreover, it leads to more insight about the phenomenon as entails in-depth interviewing of the informants (Creswell, 2007).

It also set a good foundation for further study on the subject. Quantitative method was less considered given that intention of producing the rich factual that. However, there

was a minimal use of the numbers, and it was for the purpose of additional or nominal analysis. Combining of the primary and secondary research methods was the main data gathering technique utilised during the conducting of fieldwork research.

According to Olivier (1997 in Remenyi, 2006) the further motivation for undertaking qualitative research comes from the observation that, if there is one thing which distinguishes humans and natural world is that people have the ability to talk. Creswell says that the qualitative methodology is the type of enquiry in which the qualities, the characteristics or the properties of a phenomenon are examined for a better understanding and explanation (Creswell, 2007). Creswell goes further to state that the methodology begins with assumptions, a worldview, the possible use of a theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2007:37) (Mouton & Marais: 1990, Denzin & Cincon, 2007). The sub-sections below dealt with the key components of research process which are: study population, geographical location, demographics, the research sampling, data collection techniques, data capturing and editing, and data analysis. It was important to first provide more information on the geographical location of the study area, understand its dynamics, profile its population before dealing with the sampling of the unit of analysis. This was done as follows:

#### **4.3.4 Geographical location of the study area and its socio-economic dynamics**

Taung is in the Dr RSM district of the North West province. The Dr RSM is one of the four district municipalities which make out the North West province, wherein Taung is situated. The circumference of the district is approximately 43 700 km<sup>2</sup> (SPLUM 2016). A large part of the district, particularly Taung and Kagisano-Molopo (Ganyesa area), is a semi-arid area with a desert climate, limited arable land, and has natural vegetation that is adaptive to harsh, dry conditions. The soil texture is sandy loam which allows for the growth of drought resistant vegetation (Totwe, personal communication 2019, 27 June). The rainfall is seasonal and sparse, ranging between 300 mm and 500 mm a year, falling mostly in the summer months between October and March (SA, Department of Environmental Affairs, Weather Bureau 2017).

The area of study is Khaukhwe-Kgobadi area, and the unit of analysis of the research study were the two post settlement projects which are the restitution in origin. The area of study namely Khaukhwe-Kgobadi area is an area within the sub-district of Taung. The economy of Taung is basically rural, relatively small and therefore it is marginally adding up to the North West province's 4.9% contribution to the South African national gross domestic product (Statistics South Africa [Stats SA] 2011). The economic activities practiced in Taung are mainly agriculture of massive crop production by the Taung irrigation scheme which benefits in terms of the water supply from the main Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme. The population of Taung is currently estimated to be 167 827(Greater Taung Local Council [GTLC] 2016; Stats SA 2011). Taung is 226 km south of Mafikeng, the provincial capital city of the North West Province and approximately 140 km north of Kimberley, provincial capital city of the Northern Cape Province [Spatial Planning and Land Use Management: SPLUM] 2017). Figure 4.1 below is a map of Taung as situated in the North-West Province.



Source: SA, DRDLR [SPLUM] (2017).

Figure 4.1: Map of Taung



#### **4.3.5 Study population (Target population).**

A study population is the aggregation of elements from which the sample is selected. In this study two CPIs were chosen for the known fact that there were only the land restoration beneficiaries of the Land Restitution programme of the DRDLR in the Taung area. This made them more suitable as the members of these two CPIs (or individual beneficiaries) possession diverse experiences across the spectrum of the post settlement phase of the land reform. Secondly the CPIs were the most relevant study population in terms of the past and current knowledge of restored farmlands to respond to the key issues or variables of the topic of study.

Moreover, beneficiaries rather than the households of the two CPIs were selected to be the participants in the study for they were found to be more representative of the CPIs. It was realised that the household's selection was limiting in the since that the verification list available was skewed in terms of the content as some households were poorly appearing on the list, or virtually not appearing. Based on the above-mentioned information it means therefore that the sample was drawn from the members of the two CPIs as the most suitable sample to represent the study population. Moreover it was essential to reconcile the documentary data sourced from the RLCC: NW with the field data recently collected as it affects the population under study in terms of the reliability of the data.

The project commonly known as Khaukhwe CPA is in fact Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA. The records of the RLCC: NW has shown the CPA as having more households, similarly as was the case with the Trust. This was much contrasting with the recent field data gathered during the research. The name of the second project, known as the Rauten CPA, is in fact the Rethabile Mosimane Trust. Moreover, records of the RLCC: NW has shown the Trust as having 26 households and 76 beneficiaries, while the field information gathered from the beneficiaries negates the aforementioned figures by a far greater margin of 05 households and 28 beneficiaries (SA, RLCC: NW 2003 & 2006). This means 28 beneficiaries were proportionally family members of the 5 households, who are 05 children or descendants of the originally dispossessed individual.

It has also become apparent that the farm Rauten 810 HN is a state-land and the title reside with the State, meaning it was not transferred in title in the name of the Trust as the land-holding entity. It is an anomaly, for the perception was created that there was a land restoration in full, while in truth beneficiaries were accorded occupation of the land without actual formal land ownership by way of issuing of the title deed. Currently, the process of formal land transfer in favour of the Rethabile Mosimane Trust is underway after the land occupation by the beneficiaries was endorsed by the RLCC: NW on 30 August 2006. This means after more than 10 years of land restoration without a title still there was no land transfer in the name of the Trust. (SA, RLCC: NW 2003 & 2006). Meanwhile, the statistical information of two CPIs documented in the records of the RLCC: NW differs greatly with the statistical information which emerged from the fieldwork. Table 4.2 puts into perspective the above-mentioned baseline data disparity of the documented baseline data versus field data.

**Table 4.2: RLCC: NW baseline data versus field data**

<b>Sample size: RLCC: NW registry information</b>			
CPI	Sample group		Total number
	Households: RLCC: NW	Beneficiaries	
Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA	300	1 200	1 200
Rethabile Mosimane Trust	26	76	76
<b>Total sample size:</b>			<b>1 276</b>
<b>Sample size: Field information</b>			
CPI	Sample group		Sample size
	Households: RLCC: NW	Beneficiaries	
Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA	19	119	119

Rethabile Mosimane Trust	05	28	28
<b>Total sample size:</b>			<b>147</b>

The first part of the above table shows the CPA as having 300 households, and 1 200 beneficiaries, which is the statistical information of the RLCC: NW. In great contrast, the recent field information reveals the CPA as having 19 households and 119 beneficiaries. The number of households in the Trust was 26 and 26 beneficiaries as recorded by the RLCC: NW, while the recent field information differently revealed the number of households to be 05 and beneficiaries 28. The variance of the total number of beneficiaries (1 276) as it appears in the RLCC:NW's documents, and the current total of 147 beneficiaries of the two CPIs recorded during the fieldwork is 1 129.

According to research plan, a sample size of 91 beneficiaries was to be drawn from beneficiaries of the two CPIs currently residing in the Khaukhwe-Kgobadi area. The sample size was kept unchanged; however, the number of beneficiaries interviewed became 97 of out the total number of 147 beneficiaries of the 02 CPIs. This means that the targeted sample size of 91 was exceeded by 06 beneficiaries. Sticking to the original number was to avoid deviation and to allow credible research findings.

The correct information regarding the 02 CPIs became known to the researcher only during close interactions with the beneficiaries of the CPIs when conducting the documentary and oral research inquiry. The perusal of documents and interviewing of the beneficiaries also contributed enormously in having more insight about the 02 CPIs. When inquiring on such a great disparity of the statistical information from the long serving officials of the Operations Unit of the RLCC: NW, it was said that there was basically much pressure to perform on the settlement of the land claims during that period. The blame was apportioned in a subtle way to the former Land Claims Commissioner of that era, who allegedly demanded high performance from the officials.

This was perhaps maliciously compliance by the official under unbearable pressure to present such a highly inaccurate statistical information. In responding to such discrepancies, beneficiaries of the CPA said that settlement of the land claims were

done with less involvement of their inputs, except to demand some information, or to only marginally tell about the planned activities of the land claim settlement process. For example, it is said that the verification of beneficiaries of Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA was done without following the proper consultation with the broad membership of the families or households of the ODIs. Furthermore, it is alleged that there was nepotism of inclusion of the non-beneficiaries by the family members of some influential members of the dispossessed community. All of these are untested allegations, but they cannot be summarily dismissed; in the same breath they cannot be viewed as the whole truth. Note be taken of the fact that the number of households is the number of the families of beneficiaries of 02 CPs, headed either by a female or a male. Furthermore, 19 households of Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA were the ODIs who suffered the first-hand land dispossession through forceful removal in the late 1950s and most of them are deceased.

There was only 01 surviving ODI out of nineteen mentioned above. The Rethabile Mosimane Trust only had 01 ODI (the late Mr Johnny Mosimane Edward) who was the forefather of the 07 individuals, and only 05 heads of the households are still alive as descendants of the late Mr Edward. This simply means that the number of the households in the statistical information was used for normative analysis only to reveal the antecedents or originally dispossessed individuals (ODIs) who formed basis of the lodgement of the land claims although most of them are deceased. The descendants of the ODIs are the current beneficiaries from whom the selection of the sample group was drawn. Table 4.3 illustrates the make-up of the 02 CPs in terms of the number of households, number of beneficiaries and age profile.

**Table 4.3: Demographic information of two Communal Property Institutions**

Project name	Project type	Name of legal entity.	Number of households	Number of beneficiaries	Age profile of households/beneficiaries	
					Youth	Adult
Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA	Community	CPA	19	119	78	41
Rethabile Mosimane Trust	Family	Trust	05	28	23	5
			Total number of household	Total number of beneficiaries	Total number of youth beneficiaries	Total number of adult beneficiaries

			of the two CPIs	of the two CPIs
	24	147	101	46

Table 4.3 depicts the total number of beneficiaries of both the CPA and the Trust as 147. The CPA had 78 youth and 41 adults, all making a total number of 119. The Trust, on the other hand, had 73 youth and 05 adults, adding to a total of 28 beneficiaries.

#### **4.3.6 Sampling design and sampling method**

A representative sample of the 02 CPIs was employed during the gathering of the data in the fieldwork. Representative sample could simply be defined as a small group or section of people (participants in the research) which constitute an essential part of a big group. This sub-group is nevertheless representative of that population in terms of characteristics and shared commonalities amongst itself. For an example member of the Executive Committees of the 02 CPIs have the abovementioned traits. This implied that all the available, reachable and traceable executive committee members, and all available, reachable and traceable ordinary members (beneficiaries) of the 02 CPIs were included in focus groups and one-on-one interview sessions held at different times and places as a representative sample. A total of 66 ordinary beneficiaries and 09 members of the executive committee of the CPA were interviewed, which makes a total of 75 respondents. The CPA had a total of 119 beneficiaries. This means 89 % of the beneficiaries were interviewed.

On the side of the Trust, 22 beneficiaries were interviewed out of the total number of 28 beneficiaries. Five members of the executive committee and 17 beneficiaries were interviewed, resulting in total number of 22 as mentioned above. Six beneficiaries were not interviewed, probably because they were untraceable or unreachable just as is the case of 44 beneficiaries of the CPA. The total sample size of all interviewed beneficiaries and members of the executive committees of the 02 CPIs was 97, that is 83 ordinary beneficiaries and 14 members of the executive committees of the 02 CPIs. The majority (75) of the interviewed beneficiaries of the 02 CPIs was from the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA.

**Table 4.4: Sample size of interviewed beneficiaries**

<b>CPI</b>	<b>Sample group</b>		<b>Total sample size</b>
Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA	09 Executive committee members, including Kgosi (Chief) as ex officio and additional member	(66) Number of CPA members	75 Total number of CPA beneficiaries
Rethabile Mosimane Trust	05 Executive committee members	17 Number of trustees	22 Total number of Trust beneficiaries
2 CPIs	14 Total number of 2 CPI executive members	83 Total number of 2 CPI beneficiaries	<b>97</b> <b>Grand total of sample size</b>

The statistical information of 02 CPIs documented in the records of the CRLR differed greatly with the statistical information which emerged from the fieldwork. During the research, statistical information on the two CPIs was documented as follows:

- Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA: number of households: 300; beneficiaries: 1 200.
- Rethabile Mosimane Trust: number of households: 26 beneficiaries: 76.

This means the total number of beneficiaries of the 2 CPIs was 1 276 as shown in Tables 4:2 and 4.5. (SA, RLCC: NW 2003 & 2006).

**Table 4.5: Statistical information of beneficiaries**

<b>RLCC: NW STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON BENEFICIARIES (Projects' file information)</b>			
<b>CPI</b>	<b>SAMPLE GROUP</b>		<b>TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE: 1 276</b>  (Excluding number of households which is regarding as analysis stemming from number of beneficiaries: 1 276)
	<b>Number households</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	
Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA	300	1 200	
Rethabile Mosimane Trust	26	76	

The recent field research statistical information on the 2 CPIs is as follows:

- Sebuemang-Khaukhwe: number of households: 19; beneficiaries: 119.
- Rethabile Mosimane Trust: number of households: 05; beneficiaries: 28 (see Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6: Sample size: Field information**

CPI	Sample group		Total sample size
	Number of households	Number of beneficiaries	
Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA	19	119	119
Rethabile Mosimane Trust	05	28	28
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF SAMPLE SIZE</b>			<b>147</b> (Excluding number of households)

This means the total number of beneficiaries was 147 (119 plus 28), excluding the number of households which was derived from the total number of beneficiaries:147 as shown in Table 4:3. The variance of original sample size documented (1 276), and the sample size (147) recorded during the fieldwork was 1 129. Note be taken of the fact that the number of households was based on the analysis of the number of the families of beneficiaries by identification of the heads or representatives of families/households from the total number of one-hundred and 147 beneficiaries. Furthermore, 19 households of the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA are the originally dispossessed individuals (ODIs) of whom most had died; there was only 01 surviving ODI out of 19. The Rethabile Mosimane Trust only had one ODI (Mr Johnny Mosimane Edward) who was the forefather of the 07 individuals (children) who comprised heads of the 07 households. Only 05 heads of the households were still alive as descendants of the late Mr Edward (ODI). One sibling of the 07 was missing; his whereabouts was unknown.

The correct statistical information regarding the 02 CPIs only became known to the researcher during close interactions with the beneficiaries of the CPIs when conducting documentary and oral research inquiry. These changes had greatly altered the original sample, which was reported as 91(the figure used in the research proposal

submitted and accepted by Unisa earlier), based on the information contained in the project files as archived in the Registry section of the (SA, RLCC: NW 2003 & 2006).

#### **4.3.7 Data collection and fieldwork**

The qualitative data collection is about gathering information on what the research is about. Adams, Khan, Raeside and White (2007) states that data are the facts and figures collected for records or any investigation. In this research, primary and secondary data were collected. The purpose was to test the objectives of the research and draw conclusions. To ensure that the data collected were reliable and valid, two different methods of collecting data were employed in the study, namely primary and secondary research methods. This means the research relied on combining primary and secondary research methods as indicated below.

##### **4.3.7.1 Primary data collection**

Primary data was collected through the responses from the members of the two CPIs. Two main research methods, namely the focus group and one-on-one interviews, were actively used in the fieldwork to gather the data. This was done to have more of the rich factual data for analysis. The focus group method was chosen as it was regarded as providing a friendlier social setting for frank discussions with everyone, including introvert individuals. The focus group is by nature a group of people who will deliberate on issues at a time, and therefore unifies people's ideas. Conversely, it provides an opportunity to take note of disagreements that would be noticeable and recorded as important facts that emerged from the fieldwork. Indeed, during the focus group discussion in the Khaukhwe village, particularly unity of purpose, was forged between the beneficiaries interviewed, and desirably rich factual and concentrated data was produced in an abstract world of ideas not always easy to comprehend.

The aim of one-on-one interviews was to provide alternative options for beneficiaries or informants who might desire privacy and confidentiality in statements made during the interviews. Participant observation was spontaneously used to complement the focus group and one-to one interview methods to ensure gathering of rich factual data the helps to explain the phenomenon under study, and indeed that was achieved. Semi-structured formal and informal in-depth interviews were used as data-gathering tools. Unstructured interviews allow probing with a view to clarify vague responses or



elaboration on incomplete answers. However, the interviews relied much on semi-structured questions to gather information needed, and unstructured interviews were included only to get clarity when deemed necessary. The interview questions were formulated in a manner that allowed the understanding and measurement of the effects of the underutilisation of the restored land in Taung. Field data collection was separately conducted with the CPA and Trust as follows: One-on-one interviews were conducted with six CPA Executive Committee members during different days and at different times over a period of two weeks (see Appendix A). The remaining three members of the CPA Committee were interviewed telephonically. It was difficult to implement the original plan of the focus group interviews with the CPA Executive Committee members due to the challenge of not being able to convene them in one place. Four focus group discussions were held in two days with 49 members of the CPA in Khaukhwe village. In addition, 12 beneficiaries were interviewed individually in face-to-face interviews in different places and at different times outside Khaukhwe, a place of residence for many of the beneficiaries. The rest of the remaining 14 beneficiaries were interviewed telephonically. A total number of 75 members of the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA, which included the Executive Committee, were interviewed. The total number of beneficiaries interviewed telephonically, which included the Committee members, was 17.

Similarly, as in the case of the CPA, it was practically impossible to ideally have focus group discussions with the Executive Committee members of the Trust, as originally planned, due to a few reasons stated by them, including living far apart in three different areas. The inability to pay for the travelling costs by some of the Executive Committee members was the other reason which prevented the focus discussion. One-on-one interviews were conducted with five Executive Committee members of the Trust at different days and times. Moreover, interviews of 17 ordinary Trust members were conducted far apart from each other in terms of duration (See Appendix B). A total number of 22 members of the Trust, which included the Executive Committee, were interviewed. Consequently, a total number of 97 beneficiaries, which included the members of the Executive Committees, from both the CPA and the Trust, were interviewed. Interviewing of the total of 97 beneficiaries out of the total sample size of 147, was an attempt to reach the threshold of reliable and truly representative data of the sample population.

Forty-four beneficiaries could not be part of the interview sessions for they were not reachable due to distance or the challenge of traceability. The beneficiaries of the CPA and Trust residing in the Khaukhwe-Kgobadi area and neighbourhood, and in many areas of Taung, were interviewed. These eleven areas were the following: Dry Harts, Choseng, Moretele, Ntswanahatshe, Mase, Mokgareng, Qhoo, Letlapung, Gasebusho, Mokasa and Pudumong. Only fourteen beneficiaries who were living outside Taung, in other parts of the country, were interviewed telephonically. The places outside Taung where the interviews were telephonic conducted at different times after scheduling of the appointments, were Vryburg, Klerksdorp, and Mahikeng. Telephonic interviewing was conducted with 14 CPA members and 03 members of the Executive Committee. Meanwhile, 04 Trust members were interviewed telephonically as well. The grounds of justification of opting for the telephonic conversation were based on the fact that considerable numbers of beneficiaries were staying outside Taung. The entire nine members of the CPA Executive Committee were staying outside Taung in various towns and cities around the country. The only exception was 01 member of the Committee, being Kgosi Moncho, as the *ex officio* member who resided in the study area, Khaukhwe village. It was therefore convenient to interview beneficiaries telephonically who were staying in some of the above-mentioned areas, towns, and cities for they were just unreachable. Additionally, various forms of communication were used to reach out to the households and beneficiaries such as telephone, e-mails, and indirect dissemination of messages by a third party or middleman.

#### **4.3.7.2 Secondary data collection**

The secondary research method was utilised to complement the primary research method. This documentary gathering of the data included a review of the related literature such as the documented information of published and unpublished literature, relevant policy documents and records, including legislation of the DRDLR, CLCC, and the RLCC: NW operational reports, meeting minutes and database. The desktop research was done widely to access publications, articles and reports available in the country and internationally. In preparation of the undertaking of this rigorous field research, the verification list of the names available in the Registry Unit of the RLCC: NW was used as the part of reading material which helps in understanding the

beneficiaries prior field work. The preliminary information on the axes of differences such location, gender, age of participants and size of the households was compiled prior the research using the attached verification forms (Appendix: B). The analysis of the verification lists was used to profile the members of the households listed. The scale of analysis was both the beneficiaries and households of the CPIs. This exercise was therefore for the purpose of the normative analysis of baseline information only; therefore, it did not constitute the main research thrust and findings.

This baseline data collection was conducted in terms of the SLF research procedures, guidelines, and requirements (Scoones 1998). This means that the element of participatory research approach was not totally left out as the beneficiaries participated in the verification of the rightful beneficiaries' aspect. The DFID (1999) and Scoones (2009) believe that the livelihoods analysis does not have to be exhaustive, but rather emphasis should be on understanding of the two key aspects, namely the impact of vulnerability, and identification of the vulnerability factors. It is important to therefore state that the participatory research approach was used in that as a preparation prior to the research study, the leadership of the CPIs were requested to conduct verification and profiling of their members. Importantly, this was an exercise which was mutually beneficial in that the verification lists compiled was used for identification (as it is the standard procedure) of the rightful beneficiaries during annual general meetings and the elections in 2017. To assist in this exercise, the leadership of the CPIs were invited to a workshop for verification of the members. Standard verification forms were used as key workshop tools and tools to gather the essential data of the beneficiaries in the area. The statistical information on the number of households, beneficiaries, and other related information as baseline data emanated from triangulation of the verification lists from the RLCC: NW, verification compiled by leadership of the CPIs after training at the workshop conducted in 2017, and field data collected recently during the fieldwork.

In conclusion of data gathering methods, it is important to state that an attempt was made to conduct sufficient analysis of the phenomenon of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung. This was done by twice conducting site inspections on the restored farmlands of the CPA and the Trust to observe the utilisation of the land. The field information gathered was compared with the documentary information

available in the RLCC: NW to establish the links and disjunctions. Moreover, studying of more available reading materials such the business plans and contractual agreements was done continuously as and when they became available.

#### **4.3.8 Data capturing and editing**

Capturing of the data was initially done by handwriting and followed more regularly by typing, and available electronic devices such as a recorder and camera. Editing of the work was done in a two-fold method, which was first doing own editing continuously while writing according to the categories of sections and subsections, themes, and subthemes, and finally into main categories of chapters.

#### **4.3.9 Data analysis**

The data analysis involved the categorisation according to themes, sub-themes, and emerging patterns of data of the same kind. Data was analysed by hand with more emphasis on the qualitative method. It was organised in such a manner that it would reveal common occurrences of the same or related information. The unit of analysis was the two CPIs which are namely the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA and Rethabile Mosimane Trust. The thematic analysis of the data relied on the four objectives of the research as outlined in subsection 1.3. Moreover, the indicators of sustainable livelihoods outlined were used as the tools of analysis and measurement in the descriptive data collected. The key themes that emerged from the data were: The effects of underutilisation of the land, aspects of livelihoods affected, extent of the effects and suggested solutions to the problems and challenges. The data was analysed according to the patterns of information that emerged from the findings.

#### **4.3.10 Methods used to ensure reliability and validity of the data:**

This research methods concepts (reliability and validity) could be simply explained as the technique of seeking to confirm if the data, and research findings are authentic. This could be only be achieved by ensuring that the data collected, and the findings made are reliable, coherent, and consistent. There must be indication that the rigorous research was truthfully conducted despite inherent deficiencies of a human being in performance of the duty.

In attempt of achieving that (validity and reliability) the standard operating procedure composed of the following terms are to be fulfilled during the research process: trustworthiness, credibility, confirmability, dependability, verification, and transferability. The key aspects in the fulfilment of that were the research plan (research proposal) and time-framework devoted to the research. The preliminary research plan developed was in the form of the research proposal that guided the entire process of conducting the fieldwork research of data collection, data analysis, report writing and findings. Time-framework devoted to entire process of the research journey was undoubtedly enough, i.e. since from year 2016 to 2020 during which the research was fervently undertaken. The fulfilment of above-mentioned key terms or measurement tools were as follows below:

- **Trustworthiness:** This is in way relates to the authenticity of research conducted in all aspects of the research methodology. The achievement of that principle was done by first willingly following the guidelines of conducting social research, and more essential the Unisa Guidelines. The adherence to the qualitative methodology was key in doing that. The processes of research guided the research journey from initial stage of identification of the problem, exploration of the research ideas and topic, conceptualisation and formulation of the research proposal, conducting of the research data analysis and finally report writing. Based on the facts espoused above it is logically concluded that the rigorous research was conducted as determined by the dictates of the chosen research methodology (De Vos and Strydom 2011).
- **Credibility:** The organisation of the data is presumed to be key aspect of any type of research in that it helps the reader in understanding. The chapters of the research conducted reflect that the research was conducted. For an example chapter 1 was about introduction, background to the study and gives motivation of undertaking the study. Chapter 2 is wherein the literature read was discussed and analysed within the context of the research. The research design, methodology, data gathering, data analysis and research findings are explained in chapter 4. This signifies that the rigorous research was conducted. The attempt to maintain coherence, consistence, reliability and credibility of the research conducted was done. This was through harmonizing the relationship

between the research problem, research objectives, theoretical framework and methodologies so to produce the credible research findings (De Vos and Strydom 2011).

- **Dependability:** The researcher read extensively all types of the literature on land reform and agrarian reform to get wider perspective about the key issues, discussions, views and counter-views of authors, theorists, and academia (Chapter 2). Great emphasis was at later stage given to the literature on the land restitution as the field within which the research was done. The primary and secondary research methodology followed led to the writing of the chapters 5 and 6 of this research study.
- **Authenticity:** The processes of research followed from the initial stage of identification of the problem, conceptualisation, research proposal, data collection and analysis, and report writing was authenticated by amongst others referencing (Reference list:165-175) and Verification list (Appendix B: 183-184). The entire research data could be linked to various authors appearing in the reference list. Moreover, the two verification lists are the representation of the study population. The numbers on the list (i.e. two columns) are the substitution of the names of the beneficiaries in compliance to the ethical considerations' aspect of anonymity.
- **Confirmation:** The literature, raw data from the fieldwork, and notes were reviewed repeatedly for better comprehension, confirmation of facts and information, i.e. reworking and identification of shortcomings. The researcher returned to the restored farmlands (lying approximately a distance of 90 kilometres away) one more time in verifying the certain aspects of the fieldwork research. It was on two occasions that the researcher was bound to return to the research participants after completion of the field-work research, thus going out of schedule of the planned time-framework. The intention was to review certain data collected and make some necessary amends (De Vos and Strydom 2011).

#### **4.3.11 Limitations of the study**

The qualitative research design's limitations were that it is regarded as not objective as the quantitative design. The quantitative basically tests the hypothesis while qualitative method seeks to understand the phenomenon, and derived meanings from it. Based on above-mentioned facts the qualitative methodology chosen failed to produce the data which could be viewed as object to be replicable and regarded as reality in general sense. In terms of the primary and secondary data gathering tools and techniques followed although were beneficial in collection of rich data, however there were shortcomings. The limitations of the primary data collection method were that the certain information supplied by the participants was irrelevant as some respondents decided to supply it although unsolicited. The information was therefore omitted, and thus point to unnecessary longevity in the fieldwork research. Moreover, this fieldwork research was having many unforeseen challenges which the researcher could not avoid though prior diligence was done to avoid them. In short this highlight the known fact that a participant in the research remains to be an independent moral agent, with own views, interests, and that she or he is likely to not confirm to all agreed procedures.

#### **4.4 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The ethical guidelines that informed this study were: voluntary consent, informed consent, feedback to participants, confidentiality, acknowledgement (referencing to avoid plagiarism) and feedback to participants. Most if not all the above-mentioned ethical guidelines were fulfilled. The voluntary consent was fulfilled by first asking for the permission to conduct the research from both the Chairpersons of the two CPIs in their respective organisations. It was escalated by asking Kgosi Moncho as well, and all parties did not object. In addition, the aim and nature of the research was disclosed to parties.

Moreover, the parties were informed that the advantages of conduct this research was amongst others that the valuable knowledge acquired will be used by the key stakeholders and interested parties (policymakers in the State, funders), and that profiles of the CPIs will be available and publicised widely. The signed consent forms from the UNISA was documented after communication with the Supervisor of the

researcher. The confidentiality of participants was maintained by the non-disclosure of their identity in the data particularly the verification reports (Appendix). Lastly a pledge of awarding of the copies of the research findings to the participants was made, and it is a commitment the researcher cherishes to fulfil in due time.

#### **4.5 SUMMARY**

In summing up this fourth chapter, it is important to first explain the choice of the research design methodology and the reasons or motivation for that choice. The qualitative research method was preferred over other methods as the research is exploratory in nature. The theoretical framework chosen was the SLF based on achieving the research objectives stated. The semi-structured and informal interview questions were utilised as the data gathering tools. This semi-structured and informal interview questions were the primary method of data gathering, complemented by the secondary method of the literature review. Research methodologies (such as sampling design and method, data gathering methods, data analysis) were outlined and explained for they determine reliability and validity of the ultimate research results. The explanation was provided on the research design and methodology in terms of the nature of different research designs, the available frameworks and research procedures. Emphasis was given on the key issues of the research such as the research paradigm, ground of justification for choice of research design.

Additional to that the other key issues discussed and analysed were the data collection, data analysis, study population, demographic data, and socio-economic dynamics of the area of study. It was important to deal with afore-mentioned issues of the research because they provide relevant information on the study area in terms of the socio-economic dynamics. Most essential is the fact that data collection and data analysis aspects explain on how the research was practical conducted on the field. In the next chapter the results presentation is done following the collection of the data and analysis.



## **Chapter 5**

# **PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

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### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

In Chapter 4 justification was provided on the choice of qualitative research design and methodology and on the key issues of data collection and analysis, validity of the research. This presentation of the results is largely depended on the qualitative research design method. The exploratory approach was used because there was a need to explore the negative effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung, to get the new and rich factual data on the phenomenon.

The findings of the research study conducted on the two CPIs in Taung on the negative effects of the underutilisation of restored farmlands are presented thematically according to the research objectives, and the five indicators of the SLF which were used as measurement tools. The assessment of the vulnerability circumstances faced by the beneficiaries of the land restitution represent the base for presentation of the results. Another crucial aspect is that an attempt was made to respond to all four objectives of the research.

### **5.2 PRESENTATION FORMAT OF THE FINDINGS:**

This Chapter was divided into parts so as make the presentation of the findings readable, easier to understanding and comprehend. The first part is the findings of the research. It is mainly about the data gathered during the conducting of the research. The findings of the research study were presented thematically using the research objectives as follows:

- To Identify and highlight the negative effects of underutilisation of the farmlands  
To determine the extent of the effects on livelihood of the beneficiaries
- To identify these key aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries affected
- To suggest solutions to the problems and challenges.

The second part deals with the analysis of the research findings as reported in the first part. It was as well thematically arranged, and the five indicators of sustainable livelihoods were used in analysis of the findings as the tools of analysis of the chosen theoretical framework, SLF. The four main research questions were used in gathering of the data. The questions were derived from the research objectives outlined in Chapter 1. This was to operationalise the research objectives. The research questions were as followed:

1. What are the negative effects of underutilisation of restituted farmlands on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries in CPA/Trust?
2. To what extent is the livelihood of the beneficiaries affected by the underutilisation of land? (Numbers/percentage/level).
3. What are the key aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries affected (as related to five indicators/variables)?
4. What are the suggested solutions (from the beneficiaries as inputs)?

The above-mentioned questions were complemented by the probing questions as appearing in the semi-structured questions schedule (Appendix A). The main questions sought to assess the impact of underutilisation of the land on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries, aspects of their livelihoods affected, and degree of exposure to vulnerability. Probing questions sought to gather more factual and rich data about the variables from the beneficiaries or informants. Beside the five variables of the indicators of the sustainable livelihoods used, the following variables constitute additional variables used to gather the data of beneficiaries' inputs: Livelihood outcomes expected by beneficiaries, actual outcomes of sustainable livelihoods versus expected outcomes, coping strategy, and suggestive solutions. This was following the guidelines of the SLF which prescribed that inputs of the people should be valued.

### **5.3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

The two CPIs are called land-holding entities in that there is the CPA and the Trust structures solely created for the land reform purpose of group land ownership. The name of the CPA is Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA, and the Trust is Rethabile

Mosimane. The two CPIs were established in 2003(CPA) and 2006(Trust) respectively. The entities are not much mutually exclusive in terms of the structural formation, composition of the members, functions, prescripts, and they share many commonalities. The principles of governorship and operations are basically the same. The principles include amongst others the following: Fair inclusive decision-making processes, observance or application of the democratic principles, accountability, and transparency. In terms of the operational work the leadership of both the CPA and the Trust is expected to lead their organisation as per guidelines of the policies documents, particularly the Constitution. The leadership must apply the democratic ethos, safeguard the interests of the entity and its members in all decision-making, and performance of the key functions. The assets and resources of the legal entity belong to the members, and the leadership is expected to exercise caution, and care in utilisation of them.

The restoration of the land in favour of the CPA was approved on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2003 through signing of the Memorandum of the land claim settlement called Section 42D by the Minister of the Department formerly called Department of Land Affairs (now DRDLR). The restoration of the land in favour of the CPA was result of the land claim lodgement by Kgosi Elisha Moncho. The structure of leadership for both the CPA and Trust is the Executive Committees elected by members. The restored farmland is described as the farms: Khaukhwe 900HN, Klipness 901 HN and Droogfontein 902 HN. The properties are owned in title by the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA. The CPA is having nine members Executive Committee. It is composed of the top five members holding positions of the Chairperson, Deputy-Chairperson, Secretary, Deputy-Secretary, and the Treasurer. The four additional members were elected without allocation of positions or roles. According to the Constitution of the CPA term of office for the Executive Committee is two years. The number of cattle owned by the eight livestock-owners who are also beneficiaries was 74.

The restoration of the land in favour of the Trust was approved on 30 August 2006. Similar as the CPA. Meanwhile the leadership of the Trust is composed of the four members Executive Committee holding following positions: Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer. There are no additional members, and the Trust's term of office is three years. The property for the Trust (farm Rauten 810 HN)

will be registered and owned in title by the Trust immediately after land transfer, and registration by the DRDLR as the current legal owner (Farm Rauten is state-land), and secondly as the state organ responsible for the redistribution and restitution of land. The delay in issuing of the title deed it is an anomaly which happen during the settlement of the land claim in 2006, and it is recently being corrected by the RLCC: NW. Three families owned 52 cattle in the land of the Trust. The endowment of assets in both the two CPIs is in the form of the commercial land awarded and the farm infrastructure. The moving assets are in the form of livestock, mainly the cattle, and farm machineries.

## **5.4 FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH**

### **5.4.1 THE EFFECTS OF UNDERUTILISATION OF THE RESTORED FARMLANDS: OBJECTIVE 1**

It was important to identify vulnerability factors and its effects on the beneficiaries before identification on the effects of underutilisation of the land. This is according to the guide principles of SLF. The investigation of the exposure to the vulnerability in form of underutilisation of the land was confirmed in that the host of factors responsible were identified. The aim of the exercise was to confirm the conclusion made that there was underutilisation of the land, and effects thereof in the CPIs environment.

The signs of underutilisation of the restored farmlands were identifiable for it became apparent that the objectives of the business plans for both the CPA and Trust were not completely implemented as shown in subsection 5.4.1.1. and 5.4.1.2. Secondly the farmland was leased-out to the former landowners. Moreover, the sporadic eruption of conflict, and request for service by the CPIs were other signs of the underutilisation of land in that these were the traits and trends of instability which cannot lead to productive farming. Based on the above-mentioned information the identified vulnerability factors are summarised as the failure to implement the business plans and its objectives, and poor post settlement support. This reflects the institutional weakness of the State.

Subsequently the confirmation of existing vulnerability circumstance in the CPIs' environment through collection of the data was followed by identifying, and analysis of that data to identify key issues (the effects, extent, livelihoods) and other related issues

of inquiry. More important was the focus on the effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands, discussion, and analysis in bid to unravel these variables as it is done in the subsections below.

#### **5.4.1.1 No income generation**

- **Sebuemang-Khaukhwe**

During the restoration phase in 2003, the intention of retaining the current restored farms' farming practice just as it was at the time of ownership by the commercial farmers, was concretised in the form of the business plan. The recent observation showed that the stated objectives in the business plan drafted by the consultants, were denied as achieved by most of the interviewed beneficiaries. Most of the objectives stated in the business plan compiled for the CPA in 2007 were not achieved. This was identified as one of the vulnerability factors. The objectives outlined in the business plan were as follows:

- I. Provide relief from poverty through the creation of permanent jobs.
- II. Generate sustainable income for 300 families.
- III. Facilitate human resources development and capacity building through production of broiler, vegetable and beef enterprises.
- IV. Purchasing of double-cab bakkie for transport and mobility.
- V. Goats farming production (was envisaged plan to implemented in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the business plan implementation).

The implementation of the business plan was to be done by purchasing of 103 Bonsmara heifers (livestock farming), the broiler production of 400 birds, and vegetable production on two hectares of land. It was estimated that R53 500.75 disposable income would be yielded in the first year, R427 115.48 in the second year, and R1 397 217.79 in the fifth year as result of implementation of the business plan (SA, RLCC: NW 2007). The livestock farming (103 heifers) was the only project implemented of four projects stated above through approval of R988 073.00 funding request on 21 August 2007. The reasons postulated by the beneficiaries for the failure to implement the plans and objectives were lack of, or poor support of the means of agricultural production, namely machineries and production inputs. The failure to fully

implement the above-mentioned objectives was identified as resulted in the several effects.

The second major challenge identified was that the land was not accessible to most of the beneficiaries as it lies far away from the residential areas, approximately 90 km for the CPA and 15 km for the Trust. There were denials of the income earnings by many of the interviewed beneficiaries from the sales of agricultural production, farming activities or dividends derived from the leasing of the land. Denials stem from the stark reality that the above-mentioned objectives of development stated in the business plan were not achieved. Moreover, the objectives of land reform in South Africa of amongst others to establish, and strength rural livelihoods for the vibrant local economic development were not achieved as the circumstances of underdevelopment in beneficiaries of the CPA remained unchanged. The effects observed were great disappointment, accusation of maladministration and corruption, sporadic conflict, no farm production, no sale and income of farm production, no home consumption of farm produce surplus and no employment. The unavailability of these above-mentioned benefits gave rise to the poverty, hunger, destitution, hopelessness, anxiety, physical expression and verbal expression of anger, withdrawal signs which are negative effects symptomatic of precarious living conditions. The effects are explained as follows below.

– **Great disappointment, maladministration, corruption and sporadic conflict**

The easily observable effects of that was the despondency, hopelessness manifested as great disappointment amongst the beneficiaries due to unachieved objectives. Accusation of the embezzlement of funds or allocated resources was one of the issues that came glaringly from the beneficiaries. The culprit was suspected to be “somebody else”, probably in the government circle or in the CPA leadership. At one point the beneficiaries inquired from the researcher on whereabouts of the double-cab, and that inquiry was done with trepidation. This was an expression of the mistrust in execution of work and procedures by the civil servants. The broad members no benefiting from the use of land was partly attributed to the few using the farmlands. The accusation of corruption, maladministration and mistrust were identified as the issues which often lead to larger effect of sporadic conflict eruption which the CPA twice experienced in the past. The land as vital resources of production and livelihoods could not be used

to reduce the perennial poverty amongst the beneficiaries, instead it became issue of contention. Table 5.1 further clarifies the statistical information regarding the land use.

**Table 5.1: Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA: Land use**

Property details			Beneficiation: Land use and employment					
Properties restored	Number of properties	Restoration date	Farm employment	Number of beneficiaries using land	Number of livestock ownership by 8 individuals		Average livestock ownership	Number of beneficiaries not using land
					Cattle	Small livestock		
Khaukhwe 900 HN, Klipness 901 HN and Droogfontein 902 HN	3	30 Aug 2006	2	8	74	0	9	109
Grand total			Total of individuals benefiting:		Total number of small and large livestock:		Total of average ownership :	Total of beneficiaries not benefiting :
			10		74		9	109
			8.4%					91.6%

Table 5.1 shows that 91.6% of the beneficiaries, which is the majority, did not use the land. It was only 8.4% (10 individuals) who benefitted from the land use and farm employment. The eight livestock owners and two farmworkers made up the total number of ten individuals benefiting from the CPA's land out of 119 beneficiaries. This means that the remaining 109 did not benefit from the land utilisation. The total livestock ownership of the CPA was as follows: 91 cattle by the communal project of the CPA, 74 cattle by individuals or households.

**– Non-benefits, poor health, and destitution**

The non-benefit was huge issue of these issues mentioned above (accusation, mistrust) in that it signifies the envisaged objectives of development to alleviate poverty, bring about sustainable livelihoods remain unachieved. The failure to

implement the farm production projects as per set the objectives inevitably led hosts of effects related to the farm production chain as already mentioned above. The means that the poverty, hunger, destitution, hopelessness and anxiety remained, and is retained as the permanent feature of rural life in Taung as was it was prior the restitution of farmlands. The other effects include the lack of food security due no production of vegetable and poultry for market sale, and domestic consumption. The lack of food security affects other hidden effects such as the poor health, and malnutrition of some of beneficiaries due to the scarcity of food. Most beneficiaries particularly the young people remarked that they were largely depended on the members of the family for the provision of foods, and other living allowances. The denials of income earnings by many of the interviewed beneficiaries from the sales of agricultural production, farming activities or dividends derived from the leasing of the land was common. The CPA Executive members recently elected to serve had the same views that benefits in terms of income were very low. Since the committee was still new in the term of office, their responses to the questions were in no way different to those ones of the ordinary beneficiaries.

Moreover, the beneficiaries interviewed believed that only a very few individuals who significantly benefitted from the CPA's farmland had been the previous leadership, namely the Executive Committee members. The popular perception was that since the establishment of the CPA, several Executive Committees which administered the affairs of the CPA at different intervals unduly benefited from the cattle farming, and lately land rental incomes after the restored farmland leasing from 2013.

**- Lack transparency and accountability**

The failure to periodical hold meetings of reporting and information sharing with members was one of the issues raised as instances of corruption. The sharing of dividends was expected as outlined in the business plan, and according to the beneficiaries that never happened in the past. The failure to report was noted as solidifying the assertion that non-benefit symbolises that corruption was endemic, and that is one of the factors that had led to eruption of conflicts in the past. The CPA members complained that there has been no reporting of the income generated through the sales of agricultural products or other farming-related activities in most of the years since the CPA establishment and land restoration. This tells that there was



no formal reporting by presentation of the financial and operational reports to the members of the CPA for most of the time. Meanwhile, it was resolved in the meeting convened in December 2018 by both the current Executive Committee and the broad membership of the CPA, that R250 per head of cattle was to be paid by every beneficiary who had livestock on the farm.

#### **5.4.1.2 More income**

- **Rethabile Mosimane Trust**

The effects of underutilisation of the land on the Trust are more comparable to those of the CPA in many aspects. During settlement development funding of R215 440 was awarded to the Trust for development purpose of strengthening of rural livelihoods. According to memorandum of the land claim settlement mentorship, technical support, and market linkages were services planned to be executed by the North-West province's Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Environment. The achievement of the envisaged plan in the form of farming skills training was not having the concrete outcomes to be seen.

The second funding in the form of the Recapitalisation of the Rethabile Mosimane Trust was done through the DRDLR's Recapitalisation and Development Programme in 2012, to the amount of R5 897 835.96. The commissioned business plan by the consultant hired by the RLCC: NW, resulted in purchasing of a Ford Ranger double cab bakkie, a giant generator, a Massey Ferguson 450 tractor and a trailer. Additional to that there was spending on fencing, toilet, plumping and generator room, farmhouse renovation and construction of a storeroom (SA, DRDLR 2012). It should be noted that the contract of Mount Nebo as the strategic partner (appointed consultant) was terminated due to a fall-out with the DRDLR.

- **Non-benefits and frustration**

At the time of conducting field research there was no farm production on the farm except livestock farming of cattle. Broiler production and other envisaged projects of the development intervention in favour of the Trust in form of recapitalisation was abruptly ended. The low or no farm production begets no sale and income generation from sales. Furthermore, it led to no home consumption of farm produce surplus. Consequently, the long entrenched precarious living condition of the beneficiaries

which are synonymous with the underdevelopment in Taung and the study area, Khaukhwe continues. These effects (of precarious living conditions) noted were the poverty, unemployment and hopelessness. The abandoned recapitalisation of the project was signalled as incompetence of the state by the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries and leadership blamed the state for laxity in fulfilment of the previous commitment of recapitalisation. The physically expression and verbally expression of anger and frustration was more often displayed by the beneficiaries of the Trust, particularly the Chairperson. The effects of that anger and frustration was vented-out by raising the plight with the Deputy-Minister of DRDLR in 2017. The withdrawal signs were revealed by some members in the form of not responding to the invitations of the meetings and remaining silent. The failure of implementation of several of the agricultural production projects such as the poultry and vegetable production were a great drawback.

Meanwhile is important to note that fifty goats were awarded to the Trust by READ in 2013. The beneficiaries could not explain what happen, except to tell that they are missing. The facts on the goats remain a mystery for more inquiry on the matter drew blank. Possibly goats-farming would have been accounted as an asset of income generation or a means of livelihood sustainability. The only livestock on the restored farmland was cattle. The issue of inaccessibility of the restored farmland was raised as the stumbling block to productive farming.

#### – **Inaccessibility of the farmlands**

The inaccessibility of the farmland consequentially led to the effects of no farm production witnessed, no sales and income, no farm produce surplus for home consumption. Three families owning the cattle in the land of the Trust meant that the agricultural production was limited to these families. Most of the families, 23 families do not benefit directly. Indirect benefit by some of these families was that the periodical visits to the farm enable them to gather the wild fruits (*Ditlheko*-wild berries and *Seru*-root plants) and several others. Additional to that the herbal plants harvesting was the other incentive of note.

Table 5.2 indicates the statistical information of the land use by beneficiaries of the Trust.

**Table 5.2: Rethabile Mosimane Trust: Land use**

Properties details			Beneficiation: Land use and employment					
Properties restored	Number of properties	Restoration date	Farm employment	Number of beneficiaries using land	Total number of livestock ownership by 3 individuals		Average livestock ownership by 3 individuals	Number of beneficiaries not using land
					Cattle	Small livestock		
Portion 3 of Farm Rauten 810 HN	1	19 May 2003	0	3	52	0	18.	25
			Total of individuals benefitting:		Total number of livestock (small & large):		Total of average ownership:	Total of beneficiaries not benefitting
<b>Grand total</b>			03		52		18	25

Table 5.2 indicates that the Trust had three livestock owners using the land and no farmworkers. This means that 25 out of 28 beneficiaries were not directly benefitting from the Trust’s land. The total livestock ownership of the Trust was as follows: 52 cattle are owned by the three families. The average land ownership of the three livestock owners was 18.

**- No regular income generation**

The Trust had no farmworkers to herd cattle, no lease on the land, and it therefore meant there was no income generation as result of leasing. The failure to generate income from the lease on the underutilised land signifies another effect of no income generation. The regular income of the five households of the Trust was from the state in the form of the old-age pension and social grants. The sentiments of the Executive Committee members of the Trust who were also the heads of the households of the twenty-three beneficiaries, were the same as that of the beneficiaries in as far as income generation is concerned. The According to them the benefits derived from the farmland were low. This was despite the known fact that the Trust was funded for development purposes in 2012 in the form of the new development funding model administered under the RADP of the DRDLR.

Furthermore, all of them saw the culprit of the underutilisation of the restored farmland as the state for the dereliction of its duties in that the plans outlined in the memorandum of settlement of land claim were unachieved. The development undertaken by consultant was abandoned reportedly due to contractual dispute between the parties, the DRDLR and consultant. The plans included initiation of the small agricultural enterprises like broiler and vegetable production, revitalisation of the old farm infrastructure, and installation of the new infrastructure. Although some work was done but it was incomplete and was fraught with poor workmanship.

- **Commonalities in findings: Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA and Rethabile Mosimane Trust**

There were commonalities in the field work findings of both the CPA and Trust in terms of factors of vulnerability, the effects of underutilisation, livelihoods affected and suggested solution from the beneficiaries. For example, the limited access to restored land as the natural capital or asset of value to use for the financial gains, and livelihoods was the major problem affecting many of the beneficiaries. The second major reason identified for very less income benefit from the agricultural product sales or benefit in kind is that most of the small-scale agricultural enterprises envisaged in the business plans during the pre-settlement phase in 2003 and 2006, were not implemented. The diversification of farming into small agricultural enterprises as previously planned and outlined in the objectives of the business plans would have made the farming on the restored farmlands resilient, and sustainable in the long term. However, in terms of the livestock farming sector there is no underutilisation for the ratio of land-holding capacity to the livestock correlates. This is attested to by the fact that currently there are 217 herd of cattle on 3055.7754 hectares of the restored farmlands (of both the CPA and Trust). This is well within the limit of 10 hectares per a cow of the standard carrying capacity in the area.

The other effects noted were that of the leasing out of the land to neighbouring commercial farmer, it was indeed a kind of regression in the emerging farmers development in terms of land restoration under the restitution programme. Secondly it ascertained the observation made by (Barracough 2001:28-29,33-34) in South America, Mexico that the peasants resold the land back to the large landowners. The leasing of the land in two CPs was motivated by admission by the leadership that

benefits from the land could alternatively be derived by means of leasing out. Although the land was not resold in the case, but the similarities are that the beneficiaries were unable to use or optimally use the land, secondly it shows that the beneficiaries are not directly in control of their land.

The poor infrastructure maintenance and dilapidation was the other indication of negative effect of poor underutilisation of the land. It was practically impossible to do infrastructure maintenance on the restored farmlands that do not generate optimal production and income. All of the above-mentioned host of effects consequentially led to low morale which manifested themselves as hopelessness, anger, anxiety and alienation. Generally, conflict in the CPIs was the ultimate manifestation of most of the afore-mentioned effects. Seeking of coping strategy eventually came in and appeared as the alternative means to acquire alternative income, i.e. survivalist small businesses, looking for off-farm employment, volunteering in state-initiated community projects.

Generally, there was no income benefit by many of the total number of 134 members due to the above-mentioned reasons. There was, however, an exception which was 11 individuals who had livestock on the farm, and 2 farmworkers earning monthly salaries from the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA. This showed that only 13 individuals were using land and therefore benefitted from it. Furthermore, it can be concluded according to the information gathered from the focus group participants and from the individual CPI members, that the income benefit by the broad membership of the CPIs was nil (R0.00). The group farming of small and large livestock which emanated from development funding of the CPIs by the State (DRDLR, RLCC: NW and REID) was perceived as non-significant by the beneficiaries as there had been no benefit in terms of income coming from the dividends or benefit distribution of any type.

The income earning patterns of beneficiaries of the CPA and Trust were as follows: livestock farming at 7.48%, remittances at 3.4%; farm employment at 1.36% and lastly, state old-age pension and social grants at 87.76%. Most of the interviewed beneficiaries stated that their only source of income was the State old-age pension money and social grants. Livestock farming, remittances and employment make a combined income contribution of 12.24%. The remaining large contribution of 87.76%

was from the state because most of the interviewed beneficiaries said that their only source of income was the State old-age pension followed by social grants.

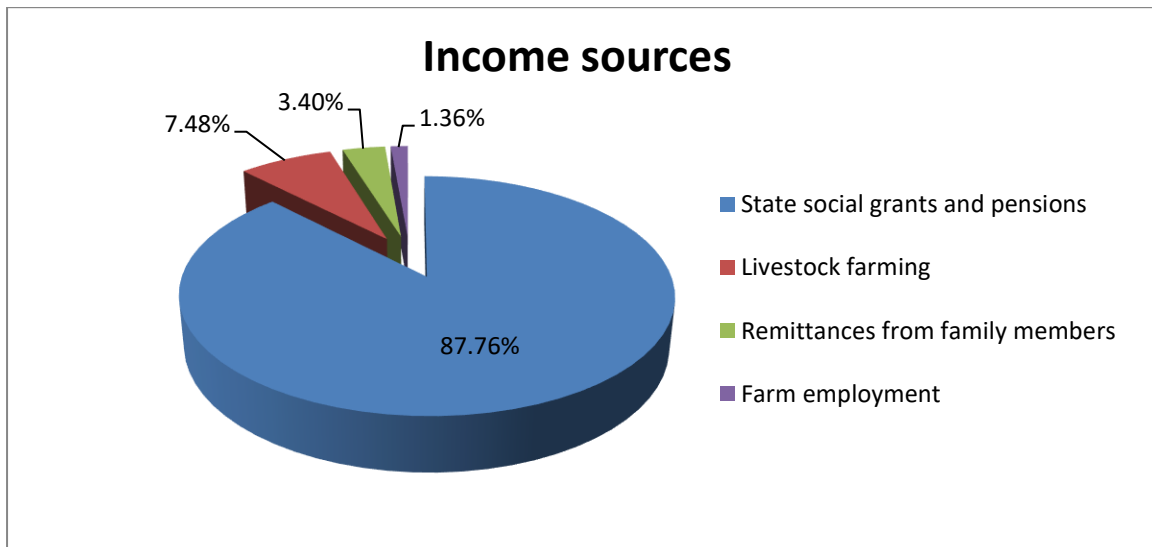
Inability to generate income and create wealth goes a long way to affect other aspects of livelihoods such as the accessibility to social infrastructure, such as schools, clinics, and wide range of social services.

**Table 5.3: CPA and Trust beneficiation: Land use and employment**

Farm employment		Number of beneficiaries using land		Number of livestock owned communally (CPA & Trust)		Number of livestock owned by individuals		Number of beneficiaries not using land	
				Cattle	Small livestock				
CPA	Trust	CPA	Trust	CPA	Trust	CPA	Trust	CPA	Trust
3	Nil	8	3	91	Nil	74 (8) Ownership of number of livestock jointly by 8 families	52 (3) Ownership of number of livestock jointly by 3 families	109	25
Total number of beneficiaries using land: CPA & Trust. (Livestock owners & farmworkers)				Total of livestock ownership (Small & large)		Total livestock owned by individuals in CPA/Trust's farmlands		Total number of beneficiaries not using land	
13				91 (belonging to CPA only)		126		134	
				Total livestock on farmlands (CPA & Trust: 217 (9 – communal project) (5 – individuals/households)					

Table 5.3 above indicates that the total number of beneficiaries not benefiting from the restored farmlands of the two CPs was 134 because only a total of thirteen used the land. The total livestock under the communal project of the CPA was as follows: 91 cattle and no small livestock. The Trust had no livestock owned communally. The total number of cattle on the farmlands was two-hundred and seventeen. The average livestock ownership by the CPA and the Trust was 20. Based on the above-mentioned

information it is concluded as follows in terms of the effects, assessment thereof and aspect of livelihood affected as related to the four objectives of the research:



**Figure 5.1: Income sources**

Figure 5.1 reveals the income categories in terms of the order of magnitude namely: farm employment, farm production or livestock farming, State grants and pension and remittances. The State is the main contributor of income at 87.76%

### **5.4.1.3 Increased well-being**

The increased well-being means affordability or access to basic livelihood assets, such as water and electricity, sanitation, health, improved housing, or residential circumstances (DFID 1999:25). The increased well-being variable revealed that there were more commonalities amongst the two CPAs under study. This was mainly because of the common shared challenges and problems of inaccessibility of the restored farmlands, related problems of the underutilisation of the land, poor farm production which consequently led to less income and less benefits. The vulnerability of inability to generate income due to underutilisation of the land automatically led to no increase in their well-being. It was difficult to measure increased well-being as it was to decipher outcomes of the CPA as distinctly differentiated to those of the Trust. It was discovered that the level of vulnerability, was high for both the CPA and the Trust, that there were commonalities shared as well as some slight differences. These above-mentioned aspects of commonalities and differences are explained below.

- **Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA**

It was found that in the CPA most of the beneficiaries did not have any form of attachment to their restored land, and that considerable number did not know it or have not visited it at all, meaning its physical location was unknown to them. A few have only been to the land at one occasion. The main obstacle to the land access was the distance from the farm of approximately 90 km from the residential areas. The beneficiaries were bitter about this scenario in that they complained of mockery of the land ownership without benefit. Due to the problem of land access, there was less farm employment, less farm production, less income and less asset base for many beneficiaries. This scenario paints picture of no benefits for many beneficiaries.

The aspect of increased well-being is closely linked to improved income for the income as fluid asset has immense influences on the well-being of individuals in so many ways. For example, physiological needs and affordability of the basic livelihood assets (water and electricity, sanitation, and health) can be acquired through use of the money. The attributes of income and employment were only associated with the farmworkers who generated income in the form of monthly salaries. The generation of income for the CPA as the organisation was through leasing of the land to a commercial farmer who paid an annual rental amount of R180 495.00. Farm production in the form of livestock production was limited to eight livestock owners having cattle on the CPA's land. The increased well-being was reservedly acknowledged by the 4 interviewed livestock owners and two farmworkers.

- **Rethabile Mosimane Trust**

Increased well-being failed to materialise due to much unfavourable circumstances which prevailed after the restoration of the land to the Trust. The outcomes of no employment, no income and less asset base for the Trust were somewhat comparable to CPA's circumstances which has many beneficiaries than the Trust. The possibility of agricultural production and creation of small agricultural enterprises were aborted by abrupt discontinuation of the development funding and service in the form of the recapitalisation of the Trust. This happened almost halfway into the implementation in 2013 due to a contractual dispute between the State and former strategic partner, Mount Nebo. Recapitalisation for the Rethabile Mosimane Trust was done in the 2012



financial year of the DRDLR, and the commitment of funds made by the DRDLR was R5 897 835.96.

- **Commonalities in the findings (CPA and Trust)**

The access to services or affordability of basic assets by many of the beneficiaries or households according to the findings, could not be attributed to the income generated from the farming activities or farm employment in the restored farmland of the CPIs. Most disturbing was the assertion that minimum to moderate access to the services or affordability of the assets was not as a result of income acquired from the CPIs' productive land use. It was rather from income earned from the multiple sources such as old-age pensions and social grants by the State, own income from various sources such as informal employment and remittances from the salaries of the family members.

The most of 134 members of the two CPIs had no access to the farmlands. It was only 13 individuals who had access to and utilised the restored farmlands, meaning the level of increased well-being of many of the beneficiaries was very low. These outcomes dispelled the desired outcomes of increased well-being and were in no way unique to the two CPIs in question, for the documentary research had earlier revealed that land reform in South Africa and many parts of the developing world (Africa and South America) is in turmoil. The studies conducted at different times by different organisations such as Farm Africa in 1995, the Human Sciences Research Council in 2003, DRDLR and its entities such as the CRLR on the impact of land reform on the livelihoods in South Africa, painted the same picture of negative outcomes.

In general, the element of the increase well-being benefit variable derived from the farmland restorations was strongly denied by the beneficiaries. An access to water by the rest of the population in the residential areas was through the water supply infrastructure system perched at different points in the form of communal taps by the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The statement of affordability of the basic livelihood services such as the energy generated from electricity as the result of the income from the restored farmlands, received high disapproval just like the affordability of household water supply. The responses of increased well-being variable from many of the CPI members or households, significantly showed that the affordability or access to the basic services such as

sanitation, water, electricity, and health, cannot be linked to the utilisation of the restored land benefits. More importantly, the possibility of multiple forms of livelihood sustenance was hampered by the reality that the beneficiaries were not able to have access to the land. It therefore meant that the beneficiaries could not opt to utilise the available natural assets of the land such as water and firewood as form of energy for home consumption to complement the inaccessibility and unaffordability of cash-based basic services.

The percentage of well-being was closely linked to the increased income variable, because the income significantly affects the well-being of the individual in terms of many physiologically needs. Similar to the improved income variable, the variable of increased well-being in terms of the affordability of the basic livelihood assets (water and electricity, sanitation, and health) was tentatively rated at 12.24%. The 12.24% was made up of 7.48% of farm production, 3.4% of remittances and 1.36% of farm employment. The farming-related activities contributed only 8.84% to household income and well-being. Subsequently, the off-farm income earnings such as State old-age pensions and social grants, and remittances contributed 91.16% to income of the households of beneficiaries (remittance:3.4% plus state welfare contribution:87.76% make 91.16%). This signifies total dependence on other sources of income which were not farming-related. The above-mentioned figures confirmed what was found in the literature review which explained that the rural share of off-farm activities is high (Ndlevhe and Obi 2011:72). Most importantly, it showed that although agriculture is very important in the rural livelihoods, it is not the primary component of household income as perceived. [Refer to Table 5.4 in the text subsection.](#)

**Table 5.4: Contribution to increased well-being by entities**

Contributor name		Form of contribution	Percentage of contribution
State	Social development department	Social services (grants and pensions)	87.76%
	Health department	Primary health, mobile clinic	
	Municipality	Basic services: water, electricity and housing	

CPIs	Sebuemang-Khaukhwe	Farm employment – 2 farmworkers	8.84%
		Production – livestock farming by 8 cattle owners	
	Rethabile Mosimane	Production – livestock farming by 3 cattle owners	
Family members		Remittances (CPA only)	3.4%

Table 5.4 shows that the contributions to well-being of the beneficiaries emanated from the main contributor, the State, at 87.76%. CPIs contributed 8.84% and the smaller contributions were the remittances by family members at 3.4%. Moreover, the State contribution to the affordable health and social services was huge and came in the form of grants, primary health care (mobile clinic, which reportedly visited the areas periodically) and other social services rendered by the State departments such as Social Development (grants), Education and Training (school feeding scheme) and Local Municipality (water, electricity, and housing).

#### 5.4.1.2. Reduced vulnerability

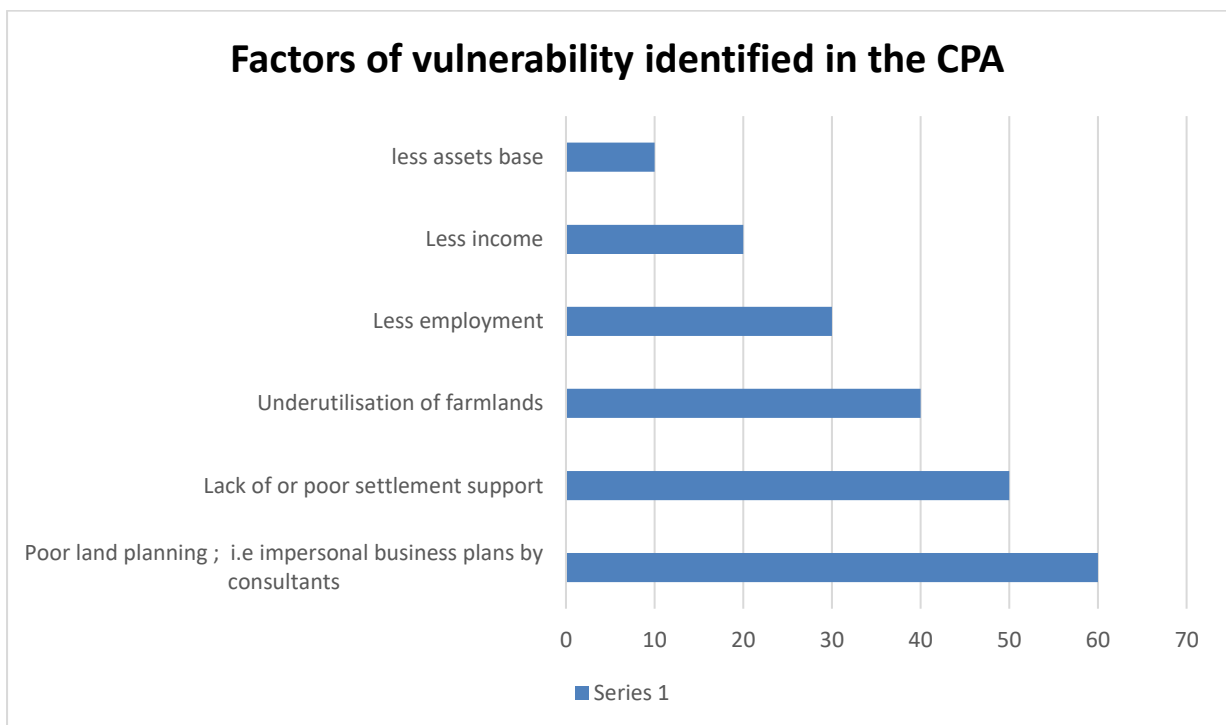
The reduced vulnerability variable indicated vulnerability continuous existence at the reduced level or form. It also means improved access to social infrastructure or services such as schools and clinics, increase mobility, such as affordability of transport services, and information technology (DFID 1999:25). The social capital of networks, social relations, affiliations, and associations are very important in the reduction of vulnerability. The outcomes of these social networks of multiple social relations should ultimately result in a wide range of benefits such as knowledge, skills acquisition, health, and exposure to new opportunities. The analysis and measurement of the variable on two CPIs follows below.

- **Sebuemang-Khaukhwe Communal Property Association**

The training rendered for a certain number of young people was in the field of livestock production. The aspects of training were in animal diseases, type of grasses, and handling of livestock. These training and skills transfer were apparently sporadically conducted in the period between 2007 and 2010. The training was offered by READ in the area, was of short duration, non-accredited for academic purposes, and

certificates were not awarded though it has been promised. The other challenge was that after the training there was no practical application of knowledge and skills, and no continuity in learning experience. With challenges and circumstances of such nature, the training offered failed to make little difference of positive contribution on commercial land awarded for productive agricultural purposes. In addition to the above-mentioned technical training, the focus group participants revealed that skills and knowledge transfer was done through the training offered by the DRDLR.

The training organised as the CPI forum workshop was about organisational management and compliance of the CPIs. There was no indication of practical implementation of the knowledge, similarly as in the case of the above-mentioned training. In short, it can be concluded that there was no reduction of vulnerability that stemmed from or was influenced by improved access to social infrastructure which is linked to the farming-related activities and benefits for the majority of the interviewed CPA members. Factors of vulnerability, identifiable according to order of magnitude or origin, are depicted Figure 5.2.



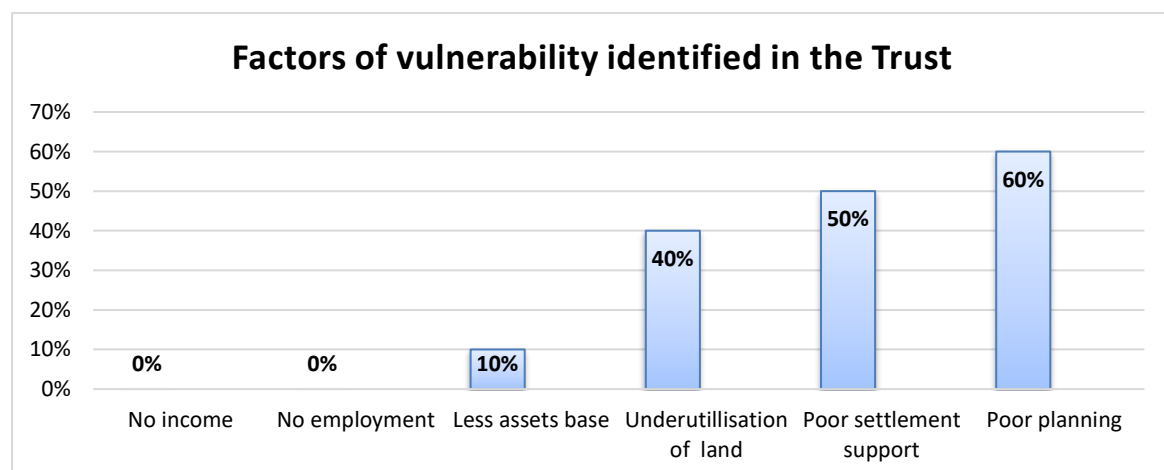
**Figure 5.2: Factors of vulnerability identified in the Communal Property Association**

Figure 5.2 shows that the underlying factors of vulnerability were poor planning, followed by lack or poor settlement support, and underutilisation of the land which

formed the larger part of the problems at more than 40% in the scale of measurement. Following these underlying factors were the outcomes which manifested themselves as less employment, less income, and less asset base at the top of the graph. The problems faced by beneficiaries of vulnerability correlated with the findings of the documentary research which revealed that fundamental problems and challenges of the land restitution in post-settlement revolved around lack of post-settlement support. The manifestation of lack of post-settlement was in the form of poor planning, no provision of technical services, lack of production inputs and support. The findings of the Trust below are not distinctively different from those of the CPA as explained above.

- **Rethabile Mosimane Trust**

Training was offered in the water pump infrastructure and system repair. The attendees were trained in the technical aspects of maintenance and repair of the pump system on the farm. Although knowledge was offered in terms of technical skills, agricultural farm management, and livestock production, it was limited as it was not continuous and intensive to make much difference in the capability of the beneficiaries. These are somehow same challenges as reported above in the CPA. Figure 5.3 showed the graph used to assist in figuring out the vulnerability circumstances in the Trust.



**Figure 5.3: Factors of vulnerability identified in the Trust**

Figure 5.3 shows that the underlying factors of vulnerability were poor planning, followed by lack or poor settlement support, and underutilisation, which formed a larger part of the problems at more than 40% in the scale of measurement. Severe outcomes

came in the form no employment, no income, and less asset base. The less asset base and no employment are more severe in the Trust at 10% and 0% respectively than in the CPA, less asset base:10% and less employment at 30%.

- **Commonalities in findings for the two CPIs**

In the study areas, most of the members of the CPIs conceded that they did have access to public facilities and services in various ways. The availability of the public facilities and social services was enabled by the State as it is the norm in any society that the social infrastructure investment is the primary responsibility of the State. Concerning, though was the access to these public facilities for contribution of CPIs in reduction of vulnerability was almost non-existent. Most of the people in Khaukhwe, which include the beneficiaries, had huge problems with accessibility to health, education, and social services due to transportation and the affordability thereof. For example, the local clinic was about 14 km from Khaukhwe. It was through the scarcely available transport which more often than not is paid that the public facilities are accessed. The state contribution remained to be enormous in the form of old-age pension and grants payments. Lack of cash contributions by the CPIs to enable accessibility of the social infrastructure by their own beneficiaries means that in absence of the State contribution to reduce their vulnerability, the beneficiaries would have been most vulnerable to poverty and deprivation. The level of vulnerability was therefore rated very high for access to a variety of social infrastructures was not related to the farmlands livelihood. This suggested that the beneficiaries who were vulnerable to trends, or shocks was high.

It is therefore logically held that the vulnerability factors identified in the literature review and identified during the field research as mentioned above are as follows: Poor land use planning by the state, underutilisation of the restored farmlands by the beneficiaries, lack or poor post-settlement support by the State and lack of extension services to CPIs by the state or non-state entities. These negative effects ultimately manifested themselves as the general lack of impact of land reform on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries, and consequently the continuous high poverty levels and despondency. These factors of vulnerability are categorised in two types, namely localised (area-specific) and institutional weakness factors. Localised factors are most unique of these vulnerability factors and they are drought and distance of the

residential area from the farmlands. These two categories of vulnerability factors (localised and institutional weakness) are explained as follows:

– **Localised factors**

**Drought:** Drought falls under seasonality which is one of the three main categories of threats to the sustainable livelihoods according to the SLF (DFID 1999:25). Drought is forever present as threat to the livelihoods and survival of people in Taung, and the whole of the Dr RSM region in the North West province, which is arid and lies on the edge of the Kalahari Desert. This is associated with the forces of nature and ecological location of the area in the country.

**Distance of the residential area from the farmlands:** The inaccessibility of the land is a nerve-racking problem, because the beneficiaries of the CPA must travel a maximum of ninety km per single trip of between the farmlands and residential areas. The Trust's land is approximately fifteen km away which is the shortest distance, but this does not mean the farm Rauten 810 HN is easily reachable. The inaccessibility of the restored farmlands for both the CPA and Trust beneficiaries led to skewed distribution of resources. This is about access to the land as the essential asset of production by a small privileged group of beneficiaries. The skewed distribution of resources stood out as the most disturbing challenge as it related directly to the generation of income and other benefits related to farming.

– **Institutional weakness of the communal property institutions**

Institutional weaknesses refer to poor land use planning, lack or post-settlement support in the form of supply of production inputs, and lack of extension services by the State. Planning seemed to not be in practice in the two CPIs. The trends in South Africa of the beneficiaries not benefitting from the land restoration, continued in the two restored farmlands of the two CPIs studied. Institutional weakness of the CPIs was in terms of general administration and governance. The CPIs' administration was very poor, and the leadership lacked skills in the key areas of institutional management and finance.

It is important to isolate and highlight the key factors of vulnerability, namely institutional weakness of the CPIs and lack of livelihood support. These two factors are essential in the whole conundrum of underutilisation of land because they

constitute underlying factors that led to the vulnerability of the two CPIs studied. The manifestation of that transpired as the exposure of the beneficiaries to vulnerability circumstances. This circumstance is elaborated at length in the form of the institutional and post-settlement support factors.

The Institutional (leadership) vulnerability factor in the CPIs take the form of non-compliance with the rules and regulations by the two entities studied. It appeared in many ways such as the lapse in terms of office of the previous Executive Committees. According to records documented by the RLCC: NW, and observation of the administration of the Executive Committees, it transpired that they have for most of the time not been functioning in a regular manner, no accountability, transparency and upholding of the democratic principles as required by the Communal Property Associations Act, Act 28 of 1996, and Trust Property Control Act, Act 57 of 1988. For example, there has been no annual general meetings for reporting purposes, nor holding of elections to establish new leadership in the past years.

The effects of these manifested themselves in the form of disputes, mistrust and full-blown conflict in the CPA. It was only in 2017 where they held an annual general meeting and elections for both CPIs. It meant that their status in terms of compliance to the CPIs rules and regulations is now categorised by the DRDLR's and CPI's entity as compliant and not non-compliant like previously. Proper record-keeping and administration were big challenge in the CPA and Trust as. For example, there is no reliable database of the verification lists (lists of names of the beneficiaries), no reliable and official repository of key documents such as the constitutions, certificates of registration of the CPA and Trust, inventory books and financial records. This is mainly because none of the two CPIs has its own offices to conduct their affairs. Consequently, this culture of poor administration and non-compliance led to the land-holding entities which are dysfunctional.

The cumulative effect of these mishaps is the inability to use the vital asset, the land which was awarded for optimal use and benefits of the beneficiaries. Some challenges and problems unique to the CPA and Trust, individually as the independent entities. For an example institutional weakness of the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA has been the complaints of the poor leadership by the previous Executive Committees elected between 2006 and 2013. Besides complaints on the lack of consultation, transparency



and accountability by the previous leadership, there was no damning concrete evidence of blatant corruption exposed. Meanwhile the institutional weakness of the Rethabile Mosimane Trust was observed as slightly different from that of the CPA. First it is important to state the Trust has a more close-knit family relationship of siblings. The order of age seniority seems to play a large role in the leadership ethos, for example one of the eldest of the five surviving siblings is the chairperson of the Trust. Lower in the hierarchy of the Trust are their children who they accused of wanting to play a dominant role in the affairs of the Trust. However, in general, the relationship is reportedly cordial. During elections of the Trust, the previous members of the Executive Committee were unanimously re-elected to their old positions without change. The principles of democracy are applied differently, it could be said that the family culture takes precedence. However more or less like the CPA, issues of compliance and the rule of law, administration are a challenge and problem which are not soon to be resolved as they are deeply entrenched, advice of the state official dealing with compliance was not readily welcome.

– **State's institutional weaknesses**

The observation made during the oral research conducted among the two CPIs was that the working relationships of the CPA structure of leadership and beneficiaries has been normalised and relatively in good order. This does not necessarily mean that problems have suddenly vanished in thin air by virtue of regularisation of the two CPIs (particularly the CPA which is prone to conflict) in a way of holding of annual general meeting and elections in 2017. The essential fact is that it was found that the problems and challenges were not merely institutional in terms of poor administration of the CPIs by beneficiaries.

The main culprit in this matrix of South African land reform doldrums is the State in that the role and interests of the beneficiaries were less considered during the planning stage. The State is the main player who determines the developmental agenda, formulate policies and programmes as stated by Hendricks, Ntsebeza and Helliker (2013:3-6) in analysis of land reform in South Africa. The same sentiment is expressed by Barraclough (2001:13,28-29) in that it is acknowledged that land reform has many role players (such as landowners, tenants, labour unions, land reform beneficiaries and, broadly, the civil society organisations) but the State or government is leading. It is the most dominant role player who ultimately determines the country's land reform

policy. The beneficiaries hardly have knowledge of the business plans drafted by the consultants, submitted to and archived by the RLCC: NW. This means that their views were unheard, which probably unravelled one of the underlying factors responsible for massive failure in optimal utilisation of the restored land. Some of the beneficiaries' views recorded regarding the role of the state in the CPIs, were that *"there is no monitoring, reporting ... The service provider was having full power."* This is a reference to the consultants appointed to draft the business plans during the pre-settlement phase. Moreover, during the implementation of the recapitalisation programme for the Trust, a Ford Ranger bakkie, a tractor and trailer were bought without the knowledge and inputs of the beneficiaries. Sideling of the beneficiaries was not limited to only these three items of expenditure; the whole process of strategic partnership relationship was relegated to a 'cannon fodder' relationship with the Trust. Lack of coordination, coherence and proper post-settlement support by the State entities which are the key role players in the land reform programme, was more evident when taking into cognisance that the Settlement Support and Development Unit was abruptly dissolved nationally in the 2009/2010 period. It was succeeded by the Social, Technical, Rural Livelihoods and Institutional Facilitation Unit which existence was short-lived by the establishment of the two current entities called REID, and Rural Infrastructure and Development Directorates. All this happened in the space of less than four years, from 2010 to 2013.

Strange enough, the work of post-settlement care of the CPIs is none of these two entities. The unceremonious abandoning of the post-settlement function led to mudslinging, which culminated in RLCC: NW bound to temporarily take responsibility of the post-settlement support of the CPIs, while a new entity dedicated for the post-settlement role function was established and is called: RADP. The recent establishment of the CPI unit under the auspices of the Land Tenure Directorate was not much helpful as their skeletal staff was too minimal to perform the work of the CPIs. This significantly meant that the RLCC: NW was bound to continue rendering the essential and problematic function of the land tenure support to many CPIs, beside post settlement support. Some of the DRDLR entities which offered support services to the RLCC: NW, when requested, were the following: Land Acquisition Unit, Property Management Unit, and the SPLUM Directorate which falls under the Land Reform Chief Directorate.

– **Lack of livelihood support vulnerability factor**

This is about the lack of livelihood support of the beneficiaries by the State after the land restoration in the post-settlement phase. The total settlement cost of the land restored in favour of the CPA was R3 665 005.37. On the other hand, the total settlement cost of the land restored in favour of the Trust was R215 440.00, being grants to the Trust. There was no land cost with respect to financial compensation awarded to the landowner(s) because the farm Rauten 810 HN was a state-land (SA, RLCC: NW 2006).

Table 5.5 shows the settlement spending made during the time of land restoration for the two projects.

**Table 5.5: Cost of settlement for two CPIs**

CPI NAME	MEMBERS' PROFILE		APPROVAL DATE	PROPERTY INFORMATION			GRANTS			TOTAL SETTLEMENT AWARD
	House holds	Beneficiaries		Farm name	Hectares	Land cost	RDG	SPG	S42C	
Sebuema ng-Khaukhwe CPA	12	75	2003/06/27	Khaukhwe 900 HN, Klipness 901 HN, Droogfontein 902 HN	2865.0075	R2 333 005.37	R900 000	R432 000.00	R0.0	<b>R3 665 005.37</b>
Rethabile Mosimane Trust	5	23	2006/08/30	Portion 3 of Rauten 810 HN	190.7679	0.00	R78 000	R37 440.00	R100 000.00	<b>R215 000.00</b>

Source: RLCC: NW (2003 & 2007)

The two categories of spending were land costs and development grants. Land cost was the money spent on compensation of the commercial farmers for the land restored in favour of the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA. The grants column shows that during the land restoration Phase 2, the Settlement Planning Grants (SPG) and Restitution Discretionary Grants (RDG), totalling R1 332 000.00, were awarded to the CPA. The total of R2 333 005.37 for land cost was also committed and ultimately paid to the previous landowner as financial compensation for land cost. The total settlement cost for the CPA (grants award plus land cost) was R3 665 005.37.

Moreover, the three grants, namely RDG (R78 000.00), SPG (R37 440.0), and Section 42C (R100 000.00) totalling R215.000.00, were awarded to the Rethabile Mosimane Trust at the time of land restoration in 2006. There was no land cost for the Trust because it was a state-land to be awarded for free without spending any money. The above-mentioned post-settlement support by the state was not without shortcomings. The post-settlement vulnerability factors emanating from the State institutional weakness on the two CPIs are further explained below:

- **Sebuemang-Khaukhwe Communal Property Association**

Post-settlement support according to interviewed beneficiaries in the focus group discussion was too limited in that agricultural machineries and production inputs were not supplied by the state. Their capability to farm was therefore hampered. A transportation aid plea was repeatedly made during the interviews because the restored farmlands were far away from the place of residence of many beneficiaries. There was no electricity on the farmlands and farmworkers had to rely on firewood to cook, and electricity on the neighbouring farmstead to use for their electrical appliances, for example to charge their cell phones. Water supply was limited in that of the six water sources that existed in Khaukhwe 900 HN, Klipness 901 HN and Droogfontein 902 HN, only one was functional namely the windmill. Reduction of the vulnerability in farming was much depended on the livelihood support which without farming operations was rendered unsustainable. The livelihood support made in the form of funding in favour of the Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA was during the land restoration phase, known as the pre-settlement phase. The total value of two grants types, SPG and RDG, was R1 333 000.00. R988 073 of the amount was used to purchase one-hundred and three cattle. This was a benefit in terms of the old form of

development funding; the current modified development funding in the form of the recapitalisation programme was yet to be done for the CPA (SA, RLCC: NW 2003).

The livelihood support by the funders other than the State, was crucial in the CPI environment of limited funds and scarce resources. There had been limited capital investment by the private funders to the CPIs. According to beneficiaries there was limited material support for the CPA by the defunct land reform advocacy NGO called the Association of Northern Cape Rural Advancement (ANCRA). Material support by ANCRA was in the form of farming implements, office equipment and provision of transport for the farmland visits by the beneficiaries during the time of land restoration. ANCRA is the only known non-state entity funder to have had assisted in development of the CPA. There had been no investments from the CPA's own funds for there had been no income generation except from the leasing out of the section of the farmland by the previous interim executive committee of the CPA. It was said that rental lease and income generated from the sale of livestock was used to buy a few heifers and one stud bull. Fencing and shed-making materials were reportedly purchased using the rental money as well as the funds generated from selling of some of the old cattle at public auctions.

Consultation or no consultation with the members by the interim committee in all these transactions was a tricky point to establish. A certain number of the beneficiaries said there was consultation prior to the purchase of the items in question; however, some beneficiaries disagreed and felt that it was a poor spent as there was not enough consultation, and that some of the farm items bought are missing. The investment by the CPA's own funds on the infrastructure and agricultural production ranged from very minimal to non-existent for there was neither any credible documentary proof nor concrete evidence available to show that the CPA benefitted. The audited financial statement for the 2013 to 2017 period was reportedly still to be done and to be presented at a later stage in 2019.

- **Rethabile Mosimane Trust**

Livelihood support of Rethabile Mosimane Trust is summarised as follows: The value of three types of grants awarded, SPG and RDG and S42C, was R215 000.00. Grant funding was to be used on 190.7679 ha of the restored land. Moreover, there was

recapitalisation (a modified development service initiative) for the Rethabile Mosimane Trust in 2012, and funds commitment to be spent by the State through the DRDLR's Recapitalisation Programme, was R5 897 835.96. Subsequent to that there was a contractual debacle between the State and the former strategic partner, Mount Nebo, which ended in the Court of Law (SA, DRDLR 2012). The legal wrangle resulted in an indefinite stalling of recapitalisation of the Trust. In addition to recapitalisation, the North West Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development purchased Fifty goats for the Trust during that period. It is important to mention at this stage that the Rethabile Mosimane Trust was provided with a bakkie, a tractor and trailer because of recapitalisation funding for use in the collective farming, as part of benefits.

However, the basic awarded assets of production, which are the tractor and trailer were apparently having less impact on utilisation of the land and farm production. The beneficiaries are still warily waiting (justifiably so) for the resumption of the recapitalisation. If there is no livelihood support, there will be no agricultural production activities to perform on the farm, which signifies the entrenched poor utilisation of the land.

Table 5.6 under development funding, depicts the development spending made on the projects. A value of R1 333 000.00 of grants was awarded to the CPA during the land restoration phase. Only an amount of R988 073 of the above-mentioned amount was used to purchase one-hundred and three cattle. The third row shows that the value of the settlement amount awarded to the Trust in 2006 was R215.000.00. The recapitalisation amount of R5 897 835.96 was awarded by the State in 2012.

**Table 5.6: Development funding statistical information of the two CPIs**

CPI NAME	PROPERTY: (FARMS)	TOTAL HECTARAG E	DEVELOPMENT FUNDING			
			TOTAL GRANTS AWARD	RECAPITILISA -TION AWARD	FUNDS EXPENDITUR E (CURRENT)	FUNDS BALANCE (CURRENT)
Sebueman g- Khaukhwe	Farm Khaukhwe 900 HN, Klipness 901 HN and Droogfontein 902 HN	2 865.0075	R1 332 000.0 0	R0,00	R988 073.00	R343 927.00
Rethabile- Mosimane	Portion 3 of farm Rauten 810 HN	190.7679	R215 440.00	R5 897 835.96	R5 862 320.4 2	R35 515 .54
Grand total	<b>4 farms</b>	<b>3 055.7754</b>	<b>R1 547 000.0 0</b>	<b>R5 897 835.9 6</b>	<b>R6 850 393.4 2</b>	<b>R379 442.54</b>
<b>TOTAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDING: R7 444 835.96.</b>						

Source: SA. RLCC: NW (2003 & 2006). SA. DRDLR (2012).

It is important to note that all of the above-mentioned development interventions made, and disbursement of development funds in the two CPIs, were led and facilitated by the business or development consultants appointed by State departments, the role of the CPIs was non-existent. In conclusion, it could be said that the support by the State in terms of the livestock award was sufficient when considering that a herd of 217 cattle are currently on 3 055.7754 hectares of land.

This is well within the standard carrying capacity limit of ten hectares per a cow in the area. The fully stocked land of the above-mentioned extent requires a herd of three-hundred and five cattle. However, much lacking, and very essential has been the livelihood support in terms of technical skills, knowledge in agricultural farm management, livestock production, transportation, and market linkage. This is to say that livestock was provided as vital production asset without livelihood support of other essential elements of the means of production. Support in terms of providing livestock feed (for example, during the ravaging drought period of 2011–2015), vaccination, and other value adding elements to the livestock up until the marketing stage of the value chain is crucial in meaningful farming. Consequently, instead of the livestock being an essential asset of production and livelihood sustenance, ironically, it became a big liability.

The livelihood support by the state in the two CPIs studied, ranged from low to very low in terms of the lack of technical or extension services, poor financial support, lack of production inputs, and poor maintenance of the infrastructure. This is because the



support was not regular. The only form of support recorded, known and noticeable was during the time of restoration of the land in 2003 for the CPA and 2006 for the Trust, respectively, and during the recapitalisation programme implementation in 2012. In more than ten years period there was total a development funding of R7 444 835.96. The actual spending was R6 850 393.42 for two CPIs, having a grand total of one-hundred and 47 beneficiaries. The livelihoods support was not satisfactory in that spending was very irregular, unreliable, and low in terms of yearly spending. This trend accentuates the assertion that land reform worldwide focuses much more on the transfer of the land to address inequalities of the land redistribution by government, and a lesser focus on the post-settlement support to the beneficiaries of these transfers (Hall 2009; Tilley 2007).

Meanwhile, funding by private sectors (non-state entities) was despairingly low to an extent of being virtually non-existent, at R20 000 in more than ten years. The overall percentage of development funding by the state was 98.6%; the non-state entity (private funders) was 1.4%. The above-mentioned facts and information depict the institutional and localised factors of vulnerability faced by the two CPIs. The factors that made up the vulnerability context are important because they had a direct impact on the asset's status of the beneficiaries, and the available options that might assist in achievement of the beneficial livelihood outcomes (DFID 1999:3). Moreover, the factors were underlying causes of underutilisation of the land by beneficiaries and its resultant effects.

Table 5.6. shows the spending pattern of the state versus private sector on the two CPIs. The development funds commitment by the state to spend in 2003/2006 on the CPA was R1 332 000.00, and on the trust, it was R215 000.00. It was only approximately R20 000 offered by the private sector in favour of the CPA in 2003. In 2012 the recapitalisation funds committed in favour of the Trust was R5 897 835.96, a sizeable amount of R5 862 320.42 was spend and balance remaining is R35 515.54 (SA, DRDLR 2012). Table 5.6 is complemented by Figure 5.4 below illustratively.

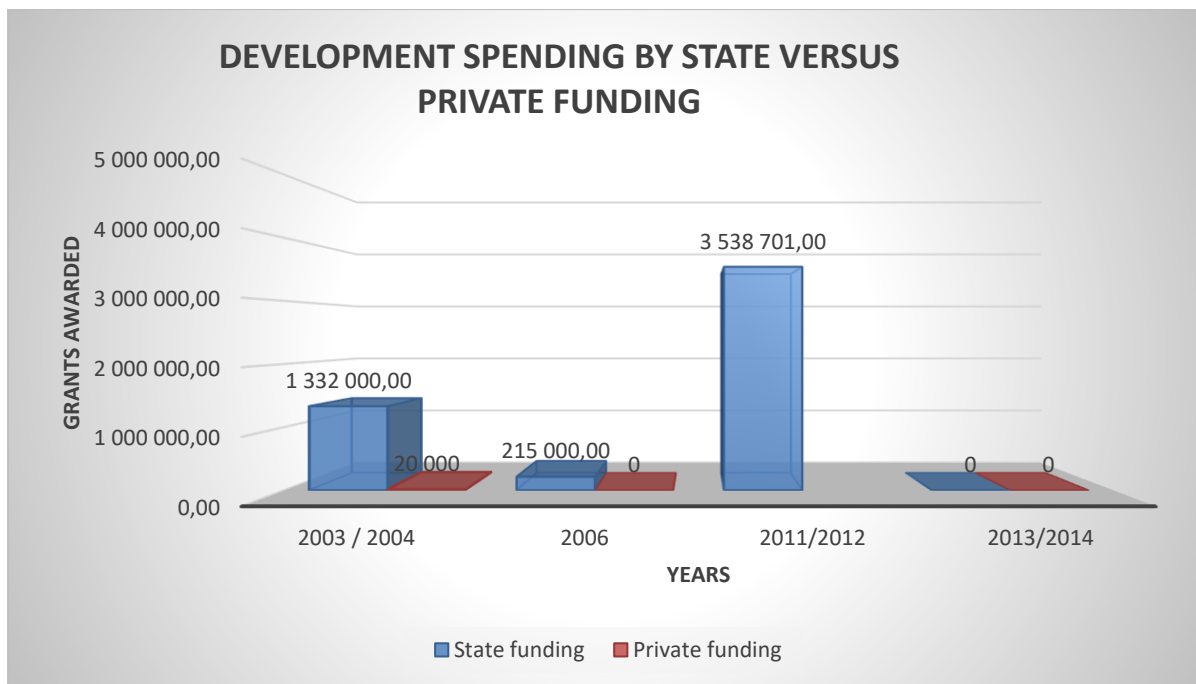


Figure 5.4: Development spending by the state versus private funding

It is important to highlight that the restitution in Taung had 06 key stakeholders that participated in the work of rural development. Most of these stakeholders are entities of the DRDLR. The outline of these stakeholders is shown in Figure 5.5.

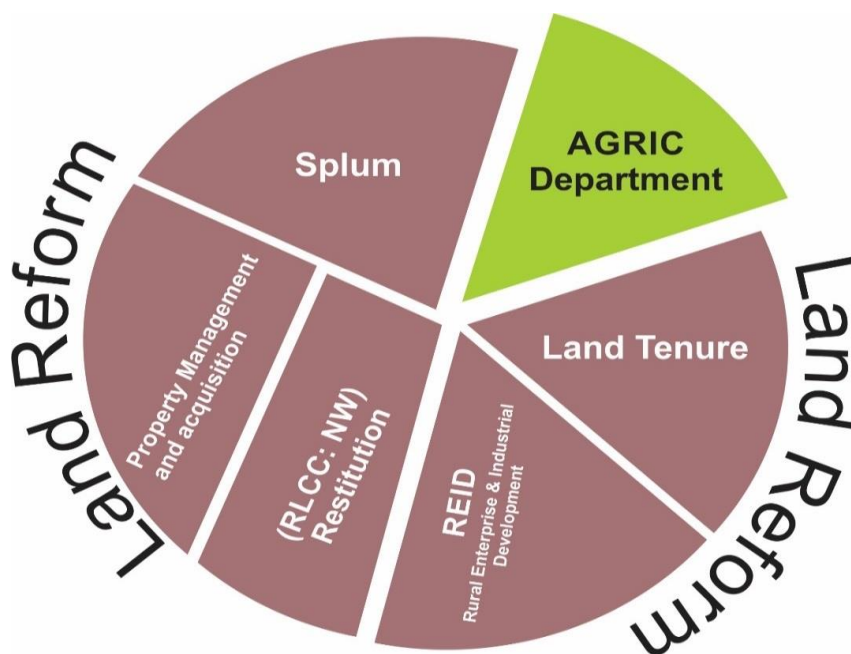


Figure 5.5: Key state entities of land reform

Figure 5.5 illustrates the six key state entities which are stakeholders in land reform and they are namely: Land Acquisition and Property Management (falling under Land Reform Branch), Land Tenure, Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, REID and RLCC: NW and READ. READ is the second State Department forming part of the important stakeholder of land reform. This means there are two state departments, DRDLR and READ, which are the main role players of land reform in South Africa.

Based on the above-mentioned information regarding the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands it is concluded that most of the responses from the members of the CPIs interviewed indicated that there was not any benefit derived from the restored farmlands. However, there was an exception of the eleven livestock owners and two farmworkers who were benefitting. It meant that the percentage of the beneficiaries who were vulnerable was very high. The level of vulnerability was very high because access to a variety of the social infrastructure was not related to the livelihoods on the farmlands. This circumstance of vulnerability ultimately manifested itself as the general lack of impact on the livelihoods of land reform beneficiaries and, consequently, continuous high poverty.

#### **5.4.1.4 Improved food security**

Most of the CPI members denied that there was any improved security resulting from land restoration or access to the land. The foodstuffs consumed at home were mostly bought from the local supermarkets, chain stores in nearby towns income gained from off-farm activities. The marginal reciprocal social networks existing in the community contribute as well in the provision of food to households. Most beneficiaries indicated that they had no access to the restored farmlands due to the distance to travel from their places of abode to the farmlands. It is only thirteen individuals (eleven livestock owners and two farmworkers) who have access to the land, and for the rest of one-hundred and thirty-four beneficiaries the land is completely out of their reach.

No access to the land meant there was no likelihood of a benefit in the form of own food production by the individual beneficiaries. It also logically meant that there was no other means of food security in the form of gathering of wild fruits or hunting of wild animals, a very essential element of the multiple livelihoods. The beneficiaries believed that production on the land cannot be linked to the sustainability of their

livelihoods. The productive activities taking place on the farmlands was a mix of group farming of cattle, and individual farming of cattle as mentioned above. While there was no sustainable food production for improved food security, there was no correlating evidence of the effects thereof in the form of hunger and malnutrition conspicuously visible to the naked eye of an ordinary person. This was again pointing to the previously cited issue that the beneficiaries have the means to sustain their livelihoods. The livelihood sustenance was in the form of income earning of the state's old-age pension, social grants, and the variety of the state's social services, own initiatives (employment, self-employment) and remittances. However, crucial contributions by the CPIs through distribution of income to the well-being and reduction of vulnerability of beneficiaries as primary objective of land reform was very minimal.

Based on the above-mentioned information regarding the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands it is concluded that there was no income generation and improved food security which resulted from the land restoration or access to the farmlands. This means that there was no increased well-being, and vulnerability remains high as prior the land restoration.

#### **5.4.1.5 More sustainable use of natural resources base**

One of the essential outcomes of the sustainable livelihoods is the sustainable use of the natural resources by adoption of eco-friendly farming practices. It is basically about environmental conservation which ensures maintenance of biological diversity (species and ecosystems) and of landscape diversity, and conservation of the physical environment (DFID 1999:25). Grazing conditions on the land is commonly used as an indicator of the sustainable use of the natural resources in livestock farming. There was no overgrazing in the restored farmlands under discussion, meaning the natural vegetation was in a good condition. This was a distinct factor which was setting the farmlands in question apart from the common trend of overgrazing in the district such as in some of the areas like Dithakong and Ganyesa. The findings of the sustainability of the farmlands are explained below for both the CPA and the Trust.

- **Sebuemang-Khaukhwe Communal Property Association.**

Figure 5.6 depicts the state of farmlands of Sebuemang-Khaukhwe CPA.



**Figure 5.6: Natural vegetation (grazing conditions) on the CPA's farmland**

The natural vegetation was in a good condition, whereas infrastructure that was in a poor condition. Figure 5.6 also shows the windmill, the only reliable source of the water supply on the farmland out of the six water points available.



**Figure 5.7: A water reservoir on the CPA's farmland**

Figure 5.7 5.7 shows the water reservoir on the farm that was full of water. The other sections of the farmland were leased out to the neighbouring commercial farmer and therefore it was not available to beneficiaries.





**Figure 5.8: Cattle of the CPA**

Figure 5.8 shows the cattle of the CPA that were in a healthy condition during the time of conducting fieldwork. These cattle belonged to the communal project of the CPA initiated by the RLCC: NW. The project came to be during the land restoration phase in 2003 in the form of awarding of a herd of one-hundred and three cattle by RLCC: NW.



**Figure 5.9: Dilapidated farm dwelling on the CPA's land**



**Figure 5.10: Dilapidated farm dwellings on the CPA's land**

The photos Figure 5.9 and Figure 5.10 show the dilapidated farm dwellings on the CPA's land which were less habitable due to poor maintenance.



**Figure 5.11: Derelict water trough on the CPA's land**

The three pictures above show the bad state of the farm infrastructure in the form of dwellings and a water trough. It was important to establish (after the land restoration to beneficiaries) if the restored land could be used in a sustainable manner as commercial farmland.

The improvement of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries depended much on the sustainability and productivity of the farmlands. Some of the aspects of the

sustainability to note are generation of income which revolved around the five livelihood assets or capitals greatly stressed in the SLF. During the severe drought of 2012 to 2015, the CPA members were persuaded by Kgosi to contribute R50 per household for buying of fodder for the cattle which were in a bad state of health. According to the elderly beneficiaries there had been no reimbursement as promised, and the members of the households who contributed (mostly elderly) were unhappy about that. This was indicator of susceptibility to the threats of vulnerability such as the drought due to unsustainability farming practice. The CPA should had developed a contingency plan to deal with such eventuality.

The condition of the infrastructure on the restored farmland ranged from fair to poor due to poor maintenance. The dilapidated dwelling structures, poor maintenance of fencing, and poor maintenance of the water supply infrastructure were cited as an indication of the poor farm infrastructure conditions. Standing out as a distinct factor representing sustainability of the natural resources, was the natural grazing which was in good state at time of conducting fieldwork on the farm unlike in 2012 to 2015. The good natural resource sustainability is depended on host of factors such as the farm infrastructure, good fencing, well-maintained water supply infrastructure, and camp rotation management system.

Table 5.5 reflects the level of sustainability of the CPA's land after the land restoration more than ten years ago. Variables used to assess this aspect of sustainability of the farmland in terms of natural resources are the following: profitability of farming, infrastructure maintenance affordability, labour (waged labour) affordability, and basic services accessibility/affordability (water and electricity). The ordinal rating scale: poor/low, fair/moderate, and good was used to measure the variables. The good rating was remarked to only the labour affordability (farmworkers' salaries) and natural resource conservation (good natural grazing).



**Table 5.5: Sustainability factors: CPA**

Key sustainability variable	Asset type needed	Trend in CPA	Comments	Level of sustainability
Natural resources conservation	Natural vegetation/ grazing	Good natural vegetation condition	Good natural grazing No over-grazing	Good
Profitability of farming	Financial capitals	Low to limited profit from farm production	Leasing of land is main source of regular income Livestock farming is main agricultural activity on farm (limited to eight individuals)	Fair
Production inputs accessibility/ affordability	Financial/Physical capitals	Poor supply of production inputs	Production inputs provided once in 2006 – Awarding of 103 cattle	Poor
Infrastructure maintenance affordability	Financial capital	Poor maintenance level	Fencing, buildings and general infrastructure maintenance greatly neglected (See photos in Figures 5.9, 4.10 and 5.11)	Poor
Labour (waged labour) affordability	Financial capital	R3 000 salary for each of the two workers monthly	Regular salaries of R6 000,00 in total paid to farmworkers of the CPA	Good
Basic services accessibility/ affordability (Water & electricity)	Financial & physical capitals	Poor water infrastructure condition & less profit on farm production	No electricity Only one of six water sources functioning	Poor

The good rating on the labour affordability was because of R3 000.00 which was paid to each of two farmworkers which was within the threshold of the living wage recommended by the Department of Labour. Natural grazing was scored high (good) for there was no overgrazing on the farmland and generally the rest of natural vegetation, such as trees, succulent plants and shrubs, were still in a good natural state. In general, the level of sustainability was fair, for out of the six variables, the CPA received two desirable ratings of good and one fair. The rest of the variables (three) received an undesirable poor rating.

The findings of sustainable land use in the Trust's farmlands are explained below.

- **Rethabile Mosimane Trust**

The sustainable use of the natural resources (natural grazing) and accessibility to water, and satisfactory condition of the water supply system presented a desirable state of sustainability of the natural resources. The affordability of labour employment and profitability of farming variables received a poor rating. The photos below depict the state of the sustainable use of natural resources and the general sustainability of farming on the farmland of the Trust.



**Figure 5.12: Natural vegetation on the Trust's land (Farm Rauten 810 HN)**

Figure 5.12 shows the state of the natural vegetation of the Trust. The natural grazing and natural vegetation such as trees and shrubs were in a good condition.

The following photos show the conditions of the infrastructure on the Trust's land.



**Figure 5.13: Dilapidated farm storage room**

The dilapidated farm storage (Figure 5.13) room reveals the state of poor building infrastructure maintenance of the farm. The structure shows that there had been no renovation for years.



**Figure 5.14: Incompletely built farm storage room**

The incompletely built new storage structure (Figure 5.14) is a bad reminiscence of the contractual dispute which emerged between the DRDLR and the appointed service provider at the time. There are no rooftops on the top of the new structure; it was said the rooftops were blown away by wind shortly after the construction.





**Figure 5.15: Full view of building structures on the Trust's land**

Figure 5.15 shows a full view of the building structures on the farm. The delapidated structures indicate that there was poor maintenance on the farm. The new storage building on the left had no rooftops. The farmhouse and old storage room show that there had been no renovation done in many years. This indicates the unaffordability of the infrastructure maintenance by the Trust.



**Figure 5.16: Site of poultry main shed construction**

Figure 5.16 shows the site where a large poultry shed was to be built but was abandoned. Remaining on the ground are iron rods meant to be used as the

foundation of the building structure. This was also the results of the failed implementation of the recapitalisation in the Trust by appointed a strategic partner.



**Figure 5.17: Water infrastructure: Reservoir and windmill**

Figure 5.17 shows the water reservoir, partly obscured windmill and the makeshift furrow. The state of this water supply infrastructure was good and efficient while the dam was full. The wind-driven windmill as the means of energy source for drawing of the underground water from the borehole was functioning well.



**Figure 5.18: Second windmill on the farm Rauten 810 HN**



The second windmill on the other section of the farm was functioning well. The water reservoir behind it was in a good condition and full of water.



**Figure 5.19: Water spillage on the ground**

The water trough shown in Figure 5.18 was overflowing with water and the spillage surrounded it. The photo also shows the beneficiary trying to control the flowing of the water into the trough.



**Figure 5.20: Livestock handling facility**

This livestock handling facility shown in Figure 5.20 was in a good condition.



**Figure 5.21: The Massey Ferguson tractor**

The tractor in Figure 5.21 was awarded to the Trust and was still in a good condition during the time of the site inspection. The trailer which was bought at the same time as the tractor shown in Figure 5.22. The Tractor was for most of the time it was used by the beneficiaries for off-farm activities at the residential areas.



**Figure 5.22: Trailer without wheels**



The trailer bought to be drawn by the tractor rested without wheels on cement blocks, and it was in a rusty and poor state. These above-mentioned assets were part of the award given to the Trust as recapitalisation funding. The recapitalisation was infamously suspended without notice to the detriment of the beneficiaries.



**Figure 5.23: Herd of cattle on the farm**

The cattle shown in Figure 5.23 belong to the three households of the beneficiaries. The number of the cattle is approximately fifty-two, which includes calves. The cattle are in good state of health and are tended to by the members of the families who frequently visit the farm.

Table 5.6 reflects the level of sustainability of the Trust's land. The level of sustainability in total was rated as fair. This is because, out the six variables, the Trust received two scores of good and one of fair. The accessibility to natural grazing and basic services was favourably rated as good, and there was one fair rating for infrastructure maintenance. The rest of the other three variables received poor ratings. Similarly, as for the CPA, the good natural vegetation in the form of natural grazing, was rated as good.



**Table 5.6: Sustainability factors: Trust**

Key sustainability variable	Asset type needed	Trend in Trust	Comments	Level of sustainability
Natural resources conservation	Natural vegetation/ Grazing	Good natural vegetation condition	Good natural grazing condition	Good
Profitability of farming	Financial capital	Low profit from farm production	No regular income generation or regular production on the farm	Low
Production inputs accessibility/affordability	Financial/Physical capital	Poor supply of production inputs	Production inputs and assistance provided three times by the state in 10 years	Poor
Infrastructure maintenance affordability	Financial capital	Fair maintenance level	Fair condition of farm infrastructure & fencing Poor dwellings condition (See photos in Figures 5.13, 5.14 and 5.15)	Fair
Labour (waged labour) affordability	Financial	No regular farm employment	Self-employed livestock owners	Poor
Basic service accessibility/affordability (Water & electricity)	Financial & physical capitals	Good maintenance level of water infrastructure	All of the water sources functioning	Good

Natural grazing was scored high (good) for there was no overgrazing on the farmland and generally, the rest of the natural vegetation, such as trees, succulent plants, and shrubs, were in a good natural state. The infrastructure maintenance was rated high in aspect of the water supply system as it was in a good working order and the water was supplied efficiently (see Figures 5.17, 5.18 and 5.19).

In conclusion, it could be said the sustainability of the Trust's land as compared to the CPA's land, was basically the same. However, it is acknowledged that there were

minor distinctions such as the availability of the tractor, trailer and bakkie awarded during recapitalisation, which made the Trust to be in a better position to conduct farming activities. Unfortunately, most buildings constructed during recapitalisation of the project remained incompletely built due to indefinite suspension of the recapitalisation on the farmland. Some of the noted distinctions were that the farm infrastructure condition on the Trust's land in terms of the water supply system and cattle handling facilities were better than that of the CPA's land. Concerning in the CPA's land was that there was only one water resource functioning out of the 6 available. On the Trust's land, five water sources in the form of windmills, equipped boreholes and pumps were efficiently functioning. This can be logically linked to water supply and maintenance training offered to the beneficiaries of the Trust in the past as reported earlier in Subsection 5.3.3.2. The CPA scored a good rating regarding the wage labour affordability of the payment of salaries for the two farmworkers monthly. The two farmworkers regularly earn a salary of R3 000 monthly and this is stated in subsection 5.3.1.1. Fair rating was scored in a profitability of farming variable for the CPA in contrast to the Trust. This was because the CPA was generating income from leasing of the land, while the Trust did not generate any regular income. In terms of fencing and dwellings, both the CPA and the Trust received the same rating of poor. The same applied to natural grazing; these entities (CPA and the Trust) received a desirable rating of good.

Note be taken that the variables used in assessment of the more sustainable use of the natural resources base for both the CPA and the Trust were the following: profitability of farming, infrastructure maintenance affordability, labour (waged labour) affordability, and basic services accessibility/affordability (water and electricity). The rating ranged from poor/low, fair/moderate to good. The CPA received a good score in terms of labour affordability and the Trust received a good score in terms the water supply or accessibility/. The fair rating was given differently for both the CPA in the aspect of profitability of farming and infrastructure maintenance affordability. Both the CPA and the Trust received a low score in the variable of the production inputs accessibility/affordability, and both received a good score rating in terms of the natural resources' conservation.

## **– Conclusion**

Based on the above-mentioned information it is concluded as follows in terms of the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands: Objective 1:

- That there were no benefits from the restored farmlands as expected and envisaged in the objectives of the business plans.
- That instead there were the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands, i.e. no farm production, no sale and income of farm production, no home consumption of farm produce surplus and no employment. In turn these effects became visible and more concrete in the form of appearing as poverty, hunger, destitution, hopelessness, anxiety, physical expression, and verbal expression of anger ultimately manifestation thereof became the eruption of conflict.

### **5.4.2 EXTENT OF THE EFFECTS ON THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE BENEFICIARIES: OBJECTIVE 2**

The extent of the effects in a way means that the beneficiaries were not unable to undertake the key critical activities that will have improved their livelihoods. The effects of no farm production which lead to the no sale and income generation result in no ability to access basic and social services. These factors of vulnerability such as accusation, mistrust and conflict weakened the social capital aspect of social cohesion. The other wave of effects rose up such as the low morale, idleness, abuse of liquor and general decline in morality. The manifestation of that in the form of poor physical health and mental health as the elements of the extent of the effects ultimately become normal. The extent of effects is explained below in form of the subheadings.

#### **5.4.2.1 Inability to access social services (the public facilities)**

This factor of poor accessibility of available social services is due to distance. For example, the nearest high school is approximately 10 km from Khaukhwe, the nearest clinic is approximately 18 km. The beneficiaries of the Trust are comparatively better off in terms of the distance as they are approximately in radius of less than 10 kilometres from the public facilities, i.e. clinic, high schools, police stations, traditional authority offices, local municipality offices and others. The beneficiaries of the both the

CPA and Trust living in Pudumong and Kgobadi are not having challenges in terms of most of the public facilities.

#### **5.4.2.2 Inability to contribute to social wellbeing in cash and kind**

The despondency, hopelessness manifested as the great disappointment reveals weak social capital in the CPIs environment. The community of beneficiaries with low morale would not be able to achieve the social goals which normally it is a result of social pact. Thus, beneficiaries cannot reach any meaningful achievement of greatest benefit to the greatest number of people such as for an example a contribution in the establishment of new public facilities or donations to existing ones (community centres for miscellaneous purpose, i.e. vocational guidance, advice centre, trauma centre, library, churches, schools and so on). Again, this is indication of no reduction in vulnerability.

#### **5.4.2.3 Inability to pay for education, transport, clothing, and furniture**

The effects of no farm production are inability to generate income or farm production, and in turn the beneficiaries cannot afford to pay the accounts, levies, and debts for wide variety of services and needs mentioned above. This means there is no improved income. Farmlands income was to be one of the income sources contributing to livelihoods.

#### **5.4.2.4 Inability generate farm production.**

No farm production result in no home consumption of the farm produce surplus after sale. This adversely affected food security of the beneficiaries. It does reflect unsustainable livelihoods in terms of the indicators of sustainable livelihoods. The poor health, and malnutrition eventually is manifested amongst the beneficiaries, and unhealth people are unable to achieve wide range of things, i.e. work performance, seeking of employment and ability to compete to reach life opportunities

#### **5.4.2.5 Poor physiological and psychological well-being**

The traits of the poor physiological and psychological well-being are poverty, hunger, destitution, and anxiety. This indication that there is no peace of mind and happiness in the life of beneficiaries. The conflict in the CPIs' environment might probably be the

indication of existence of that root causes in form of the afore-mentioned factors. The absence of peace reflects the extent of effects due to vulnerability of no farm production and income.

### **5.4.3 ASPECTS OF THE LIVELIHOODS AFFECTED: OBJECTIVE 3**

#### **5.4.3.1 Introduction**

This is about the previously envisaged livelihood outcomes during the restoration phase. According to the plans and expectations of both the beneficiaries, and the RLCC: NW the restoration of the land to the beneficiaries was to bring about positive change of the sustainable rural livelihoods. This was evidenced by the objectives of the business plans compiled by the State. The experiences of the CPA and the Trust were the same in that the objectives of land reform as outlined in the business plans and in the strategic objectives of DRDLR, were not achieved. Some of the noted differences in the outcomes for the CPA and Trust are explained below.

Besides the cattle farming of the herd of 103 cattle awarded to CPA, the business plans also outlined the diversified small commercial farming enterprises i.e. cattle farming by the smallholder farmers, vegetables, and broiler production. It therefore meant that the expected livelihood outcomes by most of the beneficiaries during the early stage of the land restoration was a vibrant farming life of improved livelihoods, returning to the old life of food production and livestock farming before land dispossession. These expected livelihood outcomes were to a large extent unachieved. The communal project of the herd of cattle awarded to the CPA was faced with challenges such as poor livestock management, the drought of 2012 to 2015, and lack of accountability to beneficiaries by leadership. Consequently, this resulted in fewer cattle, namely from 103 cattle to 91, and lack of benefits from this communal project since 2003. Moreover, the vegetable and broiler production projects were not established as envisaged in the business plans.

In 2012, the State allocated the budget of R5 897 835.96 in favour of the Trust as the recapitalisation funds to spend on development. According to records of funding and spending of the RADP dated 2012 there was spending on fencing, toilet, plumping and generator room, farmhouse renovation and construction of a storeroom (SA, DRDLR.2012). However, the work done unfortunately display poor workmanship, for

instance the building was not completed, construction itself was rudimentary as shown in Figure 5.14 and 5.15. The renovation done was no better. Additional to the above-mentioned spending a vehicle, tractor and trailer were purchased. The current balance of awarded funding as mentioned above is R35 515.54. The creation of small agricultural enterprises was one of the key aspects of the recapitalisation programme. This included improvement of the existing cattle farming by households, and a new initiative of poultry production by a group project. This all ended abruptly after the dismal failure of the recapitalisation as mentioned earlier. The members of the Trust had predictably shown much disappointment of this sudden abandoning of the development initiative in the form of the recapitalisation. The portrayal of dismay and disapproval to that was by way of lodgement of several complaints to DRDLR.

Currently, the Trust members said that they were still waiting for the response from the DRDLR. Based on the above-mentioned information it can be logically concluded that the expected livelihood outcomes for the Trust were not achieved just like with the CPA. The scenario sketched above is the circumstances of high vulnerability exposure of the CPIs due underutilisation of the restored farmlands. Further analysis of the problem is done below in terms of the aspect of livelihoods variable as an attempt to response to objective 3 of this research study. The aspects of livelihoods affected by the negative effects of underutilisation are mentioned as basic service (energy, i.e. electricity, gas, firewood, and other sources), social services (public facilities), food security, employment, education, transport, clothing, furniture, and other households' goods. The analysis of this variable follows below.

#### **5.4.3.2 Affordability of basic services.**

The aspect of the livelihoods affected were the affordability of basic services such energy, i.e. electricity, gas, solar and alternative energy. The inability to pay for transport and energy expose to vulnerability most of the beneficiaries who are unable to generate income from the restored farmlands activities

#### **5.4.3.3 Access to social services.**

The second crucial aspect of livelihood was the social services or the public facilities (for example, clinics and hospitality for health sanitation and health) unaffordability. The unaffordability of this aspect is largely in terms of inaccessibility due to distance,

inability to pay for transport. The nearest clinic is approximately 18 kilometers away from the study area, Khaukhwe, and it needs transportation to reach it. The affordability of these two above-mentioned essential services (basic and social) as a result of land-based livelihoods was very low for the majority of the beneficiaries; 91.16% do not generate any form of income from the restituted farmlands. Furthermore, they do not directly or indirectly ascribe their income earnings to the farmlands. It was only 13 (8.84%) people who had access to the land (eleven livestock owners and two farmworkers) out of 147 beneficiaries. This meant the majority of 134 beneficiaries did not benefit from the land restoration and land use.

#### **5.4.3.4 Food security.**

The food security was the other aspect of livelihoods of beneficiaries affected for no access to the land means no food production, and income generation. Without the state's old-age pension and social grants, the level of vulnerability would have been shockingly high. The groceries purchased by households cannot therefore be linked to income generated from the farmlands, the same with food consumption as the farm production was low and limited to the few mentioned.

#### **5.4.3.5 Employment.**

The information espoused above and somewhere else has shown that the fundamental problems of the underutilisation of restored farmlands is poor planning, lack or low post settlement support (in terms of production inputs and technical skills) and lack of access to farmlands. The farm employment is largely dependent on the farm production which itself cannot happen without production inputs and accessibility to the farmlands. Moreover, the diversification of farming into small agricultural enterprises failed due to the inability of the state to implement these enterprises as outlined in the business plans.

#### **5.4.3.6 Education**

The education and training in the CPIs environment were practically impossible due to the problem of productivity and sustainability of farming. The CPIs initiated and funded educational initiatives in the area of development and agriculture for the members

could not happen due to no income generation. Educational funding of the children of the beneficiaries in the form of bursaries and soft loans as well cannot happen.

#### **5.4.3.7 Transport**

The study area Khaukhwe it is an outlying village having a challenge of transport. The inability of the CPIs to optimally use the farmlands means possibility of social contribution in one or few of the mentioned areas of livelihoods is less.

#### **5.4.3.8 Clothing, furniture and other households' goods**

Clothing, furniture and other households' goods affordability by the beneficiaries as result of income contribution even just minimally is virtually impossible in view of prevailing of circumstances of unsustainable and unproductive farming in restored farmlands. It is only few beneficiaries (livestock farmers) who can generate income out of the restored farmlands production. The actual outcomes of sustainable livelihoods below summarise to certain extent the analysis made above on the key variables of the research: The effects, extent of the effects and aspects of livelihoods affected. It goes further to express the views of the beneficiaries on the outcomes of restored farmlands in terms of these variables. The next is on the last objective of the research (Objective:4). It is about in the inputs or suggestions of the beneficiaries on dealing with the negative outcomes of the underutilisation of the land.

#### **5.4.4 INPUTS BY BENEFICIARIES: OBJECTIVE 4**

The restoration of the farmlands in favour of the beneficiaries was expected to change livelihoods and circumstance of underdevelopment and massive poverty in Khaukhwe-Kgobadi area. The underdevelopment and massive poverty are a known and existing circumstance in many rural areas of the country particularly in the regions previously known as "homelands". Regrettably, the expectations were dismally unreached as there was underutilisation of the farmlands and cropping -up of many problems (e.g. conflict, non-compliance to prescripts) which revealed the instability in the two CPIs environment. The expected livelihoods outcomes versus actual outcomes is about the previously envisaged livelihood outcomes during the restoration versus current outcomes. The issue is addressed for it might help in revealing how far the expectations of the intended beneficiaries were not achieved due failure in the



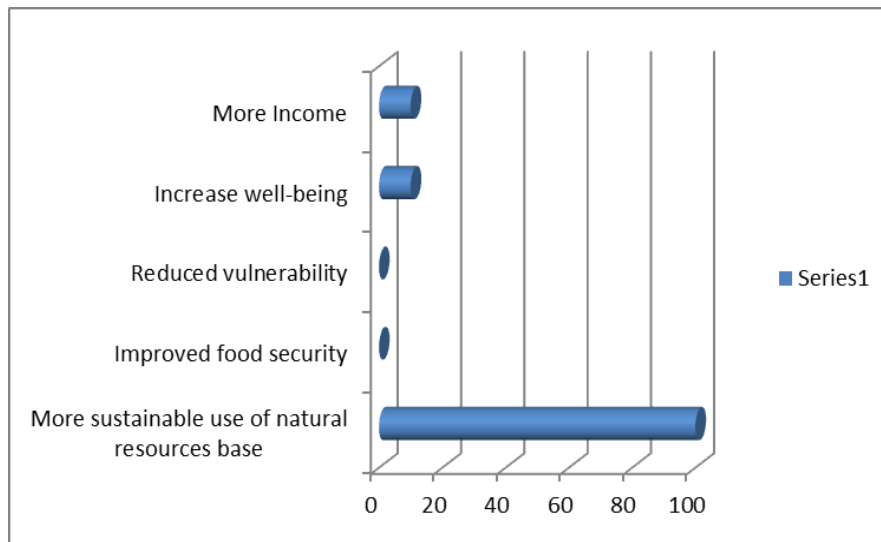
implementation of the two projects. It is expected that this will help in future planning to rectify shortcomings. The comparative analysis is done below on two aspects of expected outcomes versus actual outcomes.

#### **5.4.4.1 Expected livelihoods outcomes versus actual outcomes**

The expected livelihoods outcomes versus actual outcomes is about the previously envisaged livelihood outcomes during the restoration against current reality of actual outcomes. According to the stated objectives and expectations of the beneficiaries the restoration of the land was to bring about positive change. Contrary to that a grim picture of virtually less impact of vulnerability circumstance is the outcome. The reasons identified for poor outcomes were that the farmlands were used for a single productive farming activity, i.e. cattle farming by only a few of the beneficiaries. Additional to that is that many of the envisaged farming projects failed completely due to poor implementation of the business plans.

Of interest is fact that the beneficiaries were not necessarily in the worst vulnerable circumstances due to state's welfare support programmes in the society, meaning it was not the true reflection of land-based livelihoods outcome. The argument of multiple livelihoods indicating that the income, livelihoods benefits, and sustainability are to be derived from multiple sources did not apply to the restored farmlands in question. It was not applicable due to one of the main problems, inaccessibility of the land. Determination of the extent of these negative effects on beneficiaries of land restitution is by first looking at key aspect of income generation which as the fluid asset has wide implication on other aspects of affecting their outcomes significantly.

More income was not generated from the farmlands for the most of 134 beneficiaries out of 147. This is based on the net result of 8.84% income generation from the restored farmlands which is an outcome of less income. Less income or no income by most of beneficiaries means no benefit, and it does follows that there will be no increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, and improved food security for many beneficiaries.



**Figure 5.24: Key benefit variables in percentage**

Figure 5.24 shows the five indicators of sustainable livelihoods used to measure the effects of underutilisation of the land. The first bar reveals that the income generation and increased well-being indicators, reduced vulnerability and improved food security were low. More sustainable use of the natural resources was the only indicator which scored higher. The effects are not limited to income and assets accumulation, the emotional effects of vulnerability appeared in the form of the low simmering conflict, declined morale, despondency, bitterness, and exasperation by some beneficiaries.

The actual outcomes of the sustainable livelihoods versus expected outcomes are summed up by the emotional aspects of expression of feelings of the beneficiaries of the two CPIs.

- **Sebuemang-Khaukhwe Communal Property Association**

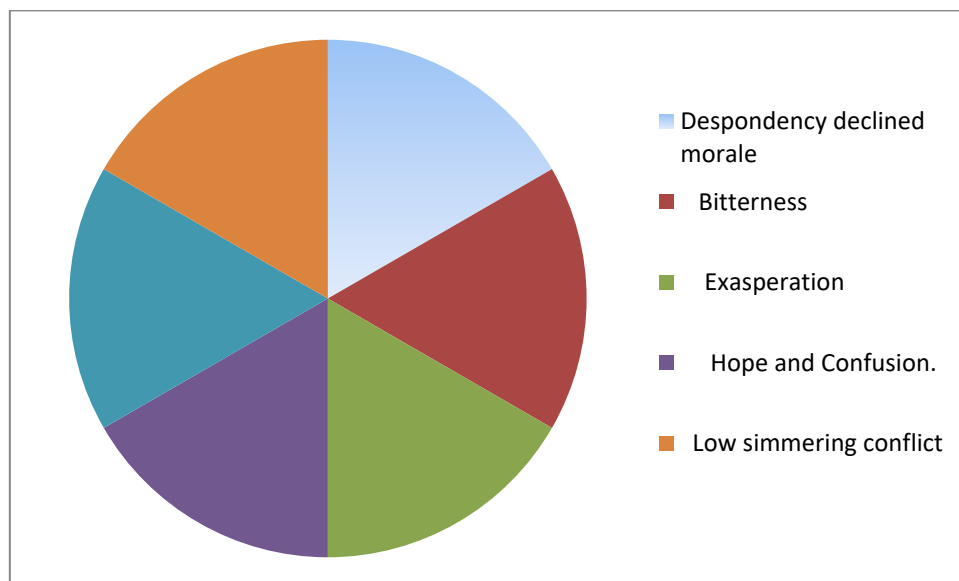
Regarding these expected livelihood outcome, one beneficiary of the CPA responded: *“I was initially very encouraged but now I am disappointed.”* The nostalgic expression of emotions of longing for the past subsistence farming practices of cultivation of a wide range of cultural crops such as sorghum (Mabele), peas and fruit trees cultivation were uttered in the statement of one elderly beneficiary. Most of the beneficiaries were disgruntled, and this was evident in their statements: *“We were expecting good life for ourselves and children, but nothing is forthcoming ... The government made us to suffer.”* It is, however, important to state that although many beneficiaries were

disappointed, they were still hopeful of the good outcomes in the unknown future. However, there were some who felt hopeless and confused about the future.

- **Rethabile Mosimane Trust**

Expressions of disappointment and bitterness were vividly displayed in the Trust. The poignant display of unhappiness was repeatedly stated by the chairperson of the Trust in several occasions. The State was accused of abandoning the recapitalisation of the Trust after commitment to implement the plans contemplated in the business plan and the tripartite agreement entered between the State, the Trust and the strategic partner, Mount Nebo.

The leadership of the Trust had already taken measures of demanding the State to honour its past commitment by coercing the management of the DRDLR to revive the old contractual agreement of recapitalisation. There were instances wherein the researcher had to bear the heightened emotions of anger by the Chairperson of the Trust regarding the aborted recapitalisation. She was concerned that the researcher, as an official, was doing less to deal with their plight. Fellow members of the Trust were expressing the same feelings, however in a somewhat restrained manner. It could be said that in brief, the Trust members were bitter after hoping for the best from failed recapitalisation. The emotional effects of the underutilisation of the land are depicted in the Figure 5.25 below for both the CPA and the Trust.



**Figure 5.25: Social and emotional effects of underutilisation of land**

These emotional effects are displayed in the pie chart (Figure 5.25) as the declined morale, despondency, bitterness, exasperation, and low simmering conflict. The SLF suggested that ordinary people adopt coping strategies to deal with the vulnerable situations they are faced with; in other words, negative responses and emotions expressed above are just but one way of dealing with vulnerability circumstances. The strategies adopted by beneficiaries to deal with the effects of underutilisation of the farmlands, and the negative actual outcomes are elaborated in the following section.

#### **5.4.5 Coping strategies**

The section examines the livelihood strategies adopted by the beneficiaries to withstand the effects of underutilisation of the farmlands they experienced. This Section sought solutions from the beneficiaries as the SLF prescribes that the inputs of the people be valued. The coping strategies adopted by the CPA, though somehow different, are not far apart from the ones adopted by the Trust. These strategies will be discussed in the following subsections.

The range of activities undertaken by the beneficiaries to sustain their livelihoods against the above-mentioned negative effects of the land underutilisation was very limited. Livestock ownership within the residential area by the households as subsistence farming was one of the remarkable livelihood strategies, though it was apparently ignored and unaccounted for in most of the remarks of the beneficiaries interviewed. During the focus group discussion, some of the beneficiaries mentioned small vegetable production in the communal garden established in the past, which was abandoned because of persistent theft. According to them that would have been the most practical way of coping by many of the beneficiaries not benefitting from the restored farmlands. The activities undertaken by the individual beneficiaries to sustain their livelihoods against negative factors of the land underutilisation were not explicit.

The survivalist economic activities undertaken were mainly in the form of self-employment. One beneficiary said that he wanted to sell watches as means to survive the harshness of unemployment and lack of income. There was one disabled beneficiary who responded that his survival strategy will be starting up of a tavern business. He said that there were no opportunities available for him and other disabled people in the area. The advocacy organisations for disabled people were less

considerate of their plight, needs and aspirations according to him. The seeking of new employment elsewhere, retention of the usual forms of income generation in varied manners, such as off-farm employment, getting of remittances, state grants and old-age pensions, largely remained to be the main coping strategies for the unemployed. Some beneficiaries said that they performed temporary jobs which occasionally arise in the area. Volunteering in community service and development was mentioned as key activity for the young unemployed beneficiaries. The volunteerism was in the form of home-based care for the sick and frail (under Home Based Care Programme [HBC], rendering of auxiliary teaching and cooking under the National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP) in the local primary school, and rural public works service under the extended public works programme (EPWP).

The negative coping strategies were identified particularly among the young and middle-aged beneficiaries. The non-participation in the CPIs by the beneficiaries was a negative coping strategy as it resulted largely from the huge disappointment of the failure to reap benefits of the restored farmlands. Some young people were performing meagre activities, such as house chores and tending of livestock. One female beneficiary decided to completely withdraw from partaking in the activities of the CPA due to discouragement, and as a way of avoiding conflict. She refused to partake in the interviews, opting to refer the researcher to her aunt and other people around. Some beneficiaries were rather mundane about their coping strategies and prospects for the future. The regression of abstaining from CPIs's activities such meetings could perhaps explain the negative coping strategies adopted by some beneficiaries. For an example who more than half of the Trust members in the farm production activities. Based on the above-mentioned information, it can be concluded that the coping strategies adopted by the beneficiaries of the two CPIs against the vulnerability faced, were rather limited and mundane as appeared. It was as well very essential to solicit the views of the beneficiaries on the measures to be taken to resolve their dire vulnerability circumstance which seemed to be an insurmountable problem currently. This was done as it is reflected in the following subsection in form of the inputs by the beneficiaries.

#### **5.4.5.1 Suggested solutions by the beneficiaries.**

The suggesting of solutions to the problems and challenges (Objective 4) was the most essential part of the research findings in this chapter as it allowed the beneficiaries to be heard. The beneficiaries stated that the work performance of the consultants be monitored to ensure compliance to the stated needs and procedures. Furthermore, the DRDLR must consult widely with the beneficiaries before embarking on any development intervention, and that initiation of small agricultural was believed to be crucial in turning around dire situation of poor production and use of the land.

Livelihood support in the form of the provision of agricultural machineries and production inputs was emphasised. The most notable of all comments and advice by both beneficiaries was a plea to the state to rehabilitate the old and shortest gravel roads which connect the residential areas and the farmlands. It is viewed as the relevant practical solution to the challenge of inaccessibility of the farmlands due to the long distance to travel. The distance of the CPA's land from the residential areas was approximately 90 km and for the Trust's land was approximately 15 km. At the time of the research, the roads were impassable for the surface was rough, and dense bushes had grown on the road or extended across it.

Figure 5.26 shows the impassable old gravel road which in the past used to connect the village of Khaukhwe, its neighbourhood and the farmlands.



**Figure 5.26: Impassable road to CPA's farmlands**

The analysis of the research findings is done below as to enable easier interpretation of the findings.

## **5.5 ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS**

The analysis of the findings of the research is done in terms of the five indicators of sustainable livelihoods. The subheadings are derived from the five indicators and the analysis is done below as follows:

### **5.5.1 More income/profits**

In terms of this indicator of income it is expected that it should come from agricultural activities, sales of production, and the restored farmlands employment by the beneficiaries of the CPIs. It is much commendable if there is more income regularity or profits (DFID 1999:25). The data from the field shows that 91.6% of the beneficiaries, which is the majority, did not use the land. It was only 8.4% (13 individuals) who benefitted from the land use and farm employment. The low access to the land by many beneficiaries indicates that land-based livelihoods failed to contribute to improved income, that state's objectives of contributing to the economic growth by establishment and strengthening of rural livelihoods as well failed.

Generally, there is no income for most of beneficiaries (134) due to several vulnerability factors mentioned. The income earning patterns of the beneficiaries of CPIs reveals the low benefit in many categories, and low contribution to households' income. The income earning patterns of the beneficiaries of the CPA and Trust reflect that the land-based livelihoods is very low at 8.84% (livestock owners and farm workers use of the land benefit). This means the effects of underutilisation of the land were there was a low income earning at 8.84% due to low farm production for few beneficiaries, 13 and no income for many beneficiaries, 134. Most of the regular income earned by many of the beneficiaries was not related to the farmland, except salaries earned by the two farmworkers (1.36%), and livestock farmers benefit estimated to be 7.48%. The livelihoods sustainability of the beneficiaries and households was therefore relying heavily on the state contribution (in terms of welfare, old-age pension and grants) with massive contribution of 87.76%. It can therefore be concluded that

the welfarist approach of the state is making a big difference in the poverty alleviation and social development of the beneficiaries.

The inability to use the land by most of beneficiaries resulted from the several vulnerability factors. The vulnerability factors identified in terms of the improved income variable were lack of, or poor support of the means of agricultural production. The state failed to uphold its commitment stated in the business plans drafted for funding the CPIs during the previous development intervention made. The second major hurdle was that the land was not accessible to most of the beneficiaries, the CPA's land was 90 km away from the study area. Livelihoods affected were basic livelihood assets, social services such as electricity, access to schools, clinics, and food security.

### **5.5.2 Increased well-being**

The access to basic services is essential livelihood aspect in life, no access thereof it is an indication of massive poverty and exposure to high vulnerability. The two CPIs do have common shared underlying challenges and problems of inaccessibility of the restored farmlands, and poor post settlement support. The afore-mentioned factors had the consequential effects of poor farm production, less income and less benefits. This is a great threat to increased well-being variable of sustainable livelihoods. The income as the fluid asset was affecting all aspects of livelihoods, and all the variables in the research such as this one of the increased well-being in many ways. For example, the affordability or access to basic livelihood assets, such as water and electricity, sanitation, health, improved housing requires finance resource. In the case of two CPIs water is freely available from the communal water points installed by the state, and therefore it is only the exception. The inability to generate income led to the no increase in their well-being in that basic services such as the electricity and building of family houses demand lot of money.

The level of vulnerability in terms of the increased well-being was high for both the CPA and the Trust as there was low farm production, and no income for many beneficiaries to pay for basic services. The affordability of basic social services by the beneficiaries was because of the income earning from the variety of other sources such as the remittances, farm employment, and lastly, state old-age pension and



social grants. The ten livestock owners were only beneficiaries deriving benefits from the restored farmlands, the income earning was in the range of 7.48%. The non-benefit by beneficiaries originates from the underlying factors of vulnerability of the lack of agricultural livelihoods support, and other means of production to generate income in the farmlands. It is therefore concluded that there was no increased well-being in the CPIs due to limited sources of livelihoods which exclude the land-based livelihoods as other source of income in addition to already existing sources mentioned.

### **5.5.3 Reduced vulnerability**

This is about more about the social services relating to the public amenities. It also includes the social resources upon which people draw to improve their livelihoods (IDFID 1999:3). The outcomes of benefits such as knowledge, skills acquisition, health, and exposure to new opportunities were observed to be low in the two CPIs' environment. The gathered data indicated that there were trainings rendered for both the CPA and the Trust between 2007 and 2010. The benefits and impact of trainings offered in 2007 and 2010 were not evident in any way.

The factors of vulnerability regarded as impeded reduced vulnerability were noted as less employment, less income, and less asset base. The underlying factors of vulnerability identified were poor planning, lack or poor settlement support, and underutilisation of the land. In terms of the measurement of these factors the less asset base and no employment are more severe in the Trust at 10% and 0% respectively than in the CPA. The CPA has the following outcomes: less asset base:10% and less employment at 30%. This reflects high vulnerability in the CPIs environment and in the study area. However, the beneficiaries' plight in terms of social services was not high, and it is probably due to state's welfare intervention. In the absence of the state the beneficiaries would have been most vulnerable to poverty and deprivation.

Beside the above-mentioned factors there are other noted factors of vulnerability which are categorised into two types namely: localised (area-specific) and institutional weakness factors. The localised factors within the study area are drought and distance of the residential area from the farmlands. The severity of periodic droughts particularly from 2012 to 2015 had adversely affected the farming in the area and CPIs. This incidence of droughts had shown that the CPIs are not resilient in that 103 herd of

cattle awarded in 2003 did not increase in number, instead were reduced to 91. The challenge of the distance is not minimal for it alienated the beneficiaries from the farmlands. Moreover, it led to skewed access to the land as means of production, and as result the few beneficiaries use the land, only 13 (8.84%) out of 147

The Institutional weaknesses of poor land use planning, lack or post-settlement support reveal the serious policy weakness of the state. The total development funding of R7 444 835.96 for two CPIs having 147 beneficiaries was spent in more than 10 years. The financial support was very low in terms of yearly spending, and it was irregular. The spending over that period by the state was 98.6%; the non-state entity (private funders) was 1.4%, very low to make impact. The CPIs as well as have fair share in the problem due to weakness observed in administration and operations over a time. However, the exoneration of the CPIs could be solely on the understanding that these institutions as the holding entities are creation of the state in the implementation of land reform. Unfortunately, the chaotic CPIs environment of poor utilisation of the land, less or no production conflict, and generally collapse of the land reform projects in agricultural land is cumulative reflection of enormity of these problems.

In conclusion, it is thus said that there was no reduction of vulnerability that could be linked to the restored farmlands agricultural activities.

#### **5.5.4 Improved food security.**

The food security in respect of the farm production and land reform is preceded by the farm production. The food security in the case of two CPIs was unachievable based on the high vulnerability factors espoused above. Some of the key vulnerability factors stated were the inaccessibility of the farmlands, lack or poor production inputs support and technical support. The accessibility was low in that 91,16% of the beneficiaries did not utilise the land. Furthermore, the state was unable to adequately implement development intervention according to the set objectives in the business plans. The consumption of food in the households of the beneficiaries was not linked to restored farmlands. While it was clear that there was no food security as result of farm production the effects thereof were not visible in the form of hunger and malnutrition. This shows that the alternative livelihoods pursued by the beneficiaries, and utilisation

of the copying strategies against vulnerability. Based on the above-mentioned information, it is therefore concluded that there was no improved food security in the two CPIs for benefit of the beneficiaries.

#### **5.5.5 More sustainable use of natural resources base**

The sustainable livelihoods of the beneficiaries are depended on the land and vegetation as important natural resource. The lack or poor maintenance had led to dilapidation of the many of the infrastructure, i.e. fencing, energy and water supply infrastructure. The natural grazing was in good state. The sustainable in terms of labour affordability received good rating, it was due to regular salaries paid to two workers in the CPA. In general, the level of sustainability was fair, as out the six variables two received a rating of good. The natural resource is distinct of the five capitals in that it received fair rating, the remaining four were rated low in many respects

This reflects that in terms of the variable in questions circumstance was not completely bad and unredeemable in two CPIs' environment. This is unlike in the some of the restored farmlands in the district (Dr RSM) wherein the farm infrastructure was vandalised, the overgrazing is excessive, and the commercial land had been reduced to ruins.

#### **5.5.6 Conclusion**

Based on the above-mentioned information it is concluded as follows regarding the findings of the research in many respects.

- That the exposure to vulnerability by the beneficiaries of the CPIs is high in that there was no improved income, no increased well-being, no reduced vulnerability, no food security, and that there was average sustainable natural resource base as result of the use (not optimally) of the restored farmlands.
- The restoration of the land failed to fulfil the expectations of the beneficiaries and the set objectives of land reform.
- That there were host of the negative effects identified as resulting from the underutilisation of restored farmlands which reflect non-benefits as explained in subsection 5.4.1. (e.g., no farm production, no sale and income of farm

production, no home consumption of farm produce surplus, no employment and many others).

- That this in terms of the five indicators of sustainable livelihoods it a reflection of no improved income, no increased well-being, no reduced vulnerability, no food security, and average sustainable natural resource base.
- That all these above-mentioned shortcomings reflect the exposure to vulnerability circumstances faced by the beneficiaries of the CPIs.
- That underlying factors to this dire circumstance of exposure to vulnerability are first the institutional weaknesses of the state and structural weakness of the of the CPIs (i.e. in terms of administration and non-compliance to rules and regulations of the CPA Act).

## **5.6 THE KEY FINDINGS.**

### **5.6.1 Introduction**

The findings of the research are explained in terms of the four objectives of the research study. The subheadings derived from the four objectives form the basis of the key findings and this done below as follows:

### **5.6.2 The effects of underutilisation of the restored farmland: Objective 1**

- The findings revealed that the effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands manifested themselves as non-benefits for the beneficiaries in all aspects of sustainable livelihoods.
- The findings of the research confirmed the assumption made that there are effects of underutilisation of the restored farmlands in Taung, Khaikhwe-Kgobadi area.
- That furthermore these effects signify the high exposure to vulnerability circumstances by the beneficiaries of the CPIs.
- That the state's institutional weaknesses as well as the CPIs' structural weakness were identified as the underlying causes of these vulnerability circumstances and its effects.

### **5.6.3 Extent of the effects on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries: Objective 2**

In general, the extent of effects was that most of the beneficiaries were unable to achieve positive livelihoods. For an example the inability to access social services due to distance, inability to contribute to social well-being and goals, in cash and kind. This is due to a low morale of the beneficiaries and their dire circumstance of continual poverty, and deprivation. The inability to pay for education, transport, clothing, furniture and another household because of inability to generate income or farm production. The inability to generate farm production in turn affects food security which leads to poor health. The traits of the poor physiological and psychological well-being identified were the poverty, hunger, destitution, and anxiety.

Based on the above-mentioned information it logically concluded that the extent of the effects was widespread in that the beneficiaries were not able to afford or reach the social and basic services as the result of the benefits (income from sales or from dividends and so on) from the restored farmlands. This also all affect the social capital of the CPIs psychologically and physically.

### **5.6.4 Aspects of the livelihoods affected: Objective 3**

The aspects of livelihoods affected by the negative effects of underutilisation are mentioned as basic service (energy, i.e. electricity, gas, firewood, and other sources), social services (public facilities), food security, employment, education, transport, clothing, furniture, and other households' goods.

Based on the above-mentioned information it logically concluded that this variable shows that all aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries are affected, i.e. social, human, physical natural and financial. The impact is widespread as well like in the variable 3 above.

### **5.6.5 Actual outcomes of sustainable livelihoods in the CPIs**

Actual outcomes of the sustainable livelihoods in the CPIs were very negative in that there were no benefits of the land restoration for most the beneficiaries which means exposure to high vulnerability.

### **5.6.6 Copying strategies of the beneficiaries**

The range of activities undertaken by the beneficiaries as coping strategies to sustain their livelihoods were the following: subsistence farming of livestock ownership, volunteerism in variety of community and development services. The negative coping strategy was noted as withdrawal from participation and negative emotions manifestation (declined morale, despondency, bitterness, and exasperation).

### **5.6.7 The inputs and suggestions of the beneficiaries**

The inputs and suggestions of the beneficiaries were the most essential, and suggestions were made on the following points: service providers' performance need to be monitored on a regular basis, that there should be creation of small agricultural enterprises and finally the requesting of the state to rehabilitate the old gravel roads.

### **5.6.8 Fulfilment of the objectives**

Objective 1 was fulfilled in that the effects were identified and highlighted (less income, no increased well-being, no improved food security, and general high vulnerability). Objective 2 of the measurement of effects or extent of the effects on the beneficiaries was covered for an example the inability to generate farm production and income, inability to access social services, inability to contribute to social well-being in cash and kind were identified as some of the factors of extent of the effects. Moreover, a percentage was allocated to some variables as input in the assessment of the effects and thereof. Objective 3, the aspects of livelihoods affected were also identified such as income generation, affordability of the basic livelihood assets, social infrastructure accessibility, such as the schools, clinics and a wide range of social services, food security, sustainability of the natural capital farmlands, and physical capital infrastructure of the farm. The inputs of the beneficiaries or their remarks (4<sup>th</sup> objective) comprise the most important part of this chapter for their views about their circumstances is most valuable to note in the finding of suitable resolution to the problem.

The findings confirmed the assumption made by the researcher prior to the research study that the underutilisation of the land have negative effects on the beneficiaries of the two CPIs. More importantly, the findings solidified the views of many scholars and

analysts expressed in the literature review regarding problems and challenges of implementation of land restitution and land reform in general. The findings of the research about the effects of the underutilisation of the land revealed the high vulnerability the beneficiaries were exposed to. The manifestation of these effects generally was the 'non-benefit' outcomes by the beneficiaries, despite ownership in title of the farmlands. The level of vulnerability was high for it was discovered that only a small percentage of the beneficiaries benefit from the land.

The interesting issues in the research findings which need attention are diverse. They are highlighted as follows:

### **5.6.9 Interesting issues that emerged from the findings**

#### **5.6.9.1 The state as the main contributor**

The State's contribution of 91.16% of the income was just too enormous to not draw attention. Moreover, in terms of the livelihood support, the State contributed an overall 98.6% of the development funding in the past ten years. Non-state entity (private funders) contributed meagre 1.4%. The State contribution helped a lot to reduce vulnerability and increased the well-being of beneficiaries. This was in great contrast to the very low contribution of the farmlands' derived benefits.

#### **5.6.9.2 Net outcome of the effects of underutilisation of the land**

Income generation from the farmlands was low at 7.48%; increased well-being was at 8.84% (7.48% plus 1.36% of remittances) for it was a variable depended on income earning and farm production. This was because only 13 beneficiaries out of 147 who had access to the land. The field data also revealed that the livestock owners benefitted optimally from the use of the land due to having unencumbered access to the farmlands. The ability of the livestock owners to afford the transport means to commute or have access to the land, put them in the most privileged position to use the land sufficiently. Furthermore, affordability and accessibility of many or some of the livelihood assets, such as the income generated from off-farm activities, and production inputs such as animal feeds during dry seasons, enabled the livestock owners to have more advantage over other beneficiaries who could not afford these key resources. This confirmed the notion found in the literature that the key livelihood

resources affordability and accessibility enable people to employ diversified livelihood strategies for sustainable livelihoods. The notion refers to basic material and social, tangible, and intangible resource assets that people have in their possession (Scoones 1998).

#### **5.6.9.3 The effects of the underutilisation of the land are not massive**

The findings had shown that the effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands on the daily living of the beneficiaries were not as massive as assumed prior to the research study. It was also interesting to observe that the beneficiaries were not in the worst vulnerable circumstances in terms of livelihood sustainability as per the indicators of sustainable livelihoods of increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, and increased food security. However, it was not necessarily a true reflection of the land-based livelihood outcomes derived from the optimal utilisation of the restored land. This is due to the contribution of the State's social welfare programme and State provision of basic services and primary health such as water and clinics to the public.

#### **5.6.9.4 Farmlands were not greatly underutilised as such**

More interesting was to find out that the farmlands were adequately utilised in terms of livestock farming of cattle. This is because the number of cattle on the farmlands was not very low as per the ratio of cattle to the hectares of land. The inability to implement various agricultural-related enterprises as contemplated in the business plans, was mainly the factor of the underutilisation of the CPA's and Trust's farmlands. The CPA and the Trust have combined a total number of 217 cattle on 3 055.7754 hectares of land. This is well within the limit of the standard carrying capacity in the area, meaning it was adequate number of cattle on the farmlands.

#### **5.6.9.5 Field data versus CRLR documented data**

The disparity of the field data and CRLR documented data deserve attention as it pointed to a challenge of reliable data. Moreover, it was confusing as it affected many aspects of planning and plans execution, for example, the operationalisation of the research plan. Disparity was mainly about the statistical information on the records of the CRLR/RLCC: NW and data emerging from the field.



#### **5.6.9.6 Inputs of the beneficiaries**

The inputs of beneficiaries were the remarkable in that they offered practical solutions to the problems outlined. For an example the suggestion that the old gravel roads as the shortest roads from the residential areas to farmlands, be rehabilitated. The creation of small agricultural enterprises to create opportunities for many, and participation of the beneficiaries in decision making about their livelihoods planning.

#### **5.6.9.7 Conclusion**

From the above-mentioned data presentation, its analysis and findings noted were four key points from the four key themes of data analysis (effects of underutilisation, extent of the effects, aspects of livelihoods affected, and inputs of the beneficiaries) emerged data analysis in pursuance of fulfilling four research objectives. Based on the data that emerged it is logically concluded that the net effects of underutilisation of the land is the high exposure to vulnerability circumstances by the beneficiaries of the CPIs. On the extent of the effects is concluded that extent is widespread in that the beneficiaries can access or afford the social and basic services. Regarding the third objective is concluded that all the aspects of livelihoods were negatively affected.

Furthermore, the state's weakness was identified as the underlying factor, and as well as the main factor in the circumstances of vulnerability of the CPIs as cited in subsection 5.4.1.4. This is based on the fact that the state as the main player determines, formulate policies and programmes of land reform. In the next Chapter the conclusions made emanate from the research findings above. Recommendations logically follow on from the conclusions.

## Chapter 6

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The conclusion and recommendations in this chapter are based on the key findings of the research conducted as made in the chapter 5. The findings of the research study have indeed confirmed that there were effects of the underutilisation of the farmlands in two CPI environments. The underlying factors of the underutilisation of the land were institutional weaknesses of the State and the poor administration of the CPIs. This chapter was structured in 3 sections which a namely: introduction, conclusion, and recommendations. The conclusion of this research is based on the key research findings in Chapter 5. The recommendations follow on from the conclusion made.

### 6.2 CONCLUSION

The conclusion is based on the following key points emanating from the findings as espoused in this Chapter 5.

1. The findings revealed that the underutilisation of the restored farmlands has holistic or complete negative effects on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. This is an indication of the high exposure to vulnerability circumstances by the beneficiaries.
2. The extent of the effects was widespread in that most of the beneficiaries were not able to afford or reach the social and basic services, and that all aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries were affected. Subsequently it was realised that all the **aspects of livelihoods were negatively affected.**
3. On the inputs of the beneficiaries, the most notable of all comments were a plea to the State to rehabilitate the old gravel roads and initiation of small-scale farming enterprises.
4. The state's weakness was identified as the underlying and main factors in the vulnerability circumstances resulting from these effects of underutilisation of the

land. The institutional weaknesses of the state are in the form of the inability to offer the adequate post settlement support, and poor implementation of plans and objectives.

5. The CPIs structural weakness of poor administration, non-compliance to procedure as well contributed to vulnerability circumstances.
6. The effects of the underutilisation of the restored farmlands on the daily living of the beneficiaries were not as massive as assumed prior the conducting of the research. This emanates from the fact that the state welfare contribution reduces the impact of vulnerability.
7. There was no underutilisation of the land in terms of the livestock farming. The cattle farming practiced in the restored farmlands was well complying with the standard carrying capacity of 10 hectares per a cow in the area.
8. The failure to establish the planned income generating activities as mentioned in the objectives of business plans has wide effects on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries.
9. The beneficiaries fight over the scarce resources, i.e. land access and use, finances and group livestock and other assets, hence the persistent conflict. Poor assets endowment and conflict eruption was manifestation and effects of underutilisation of the farmlands.
10. The access to the farmland was the other major inhibiting factor to land use and production which consequently resulted in the negative effects and vulnerability for many of the beneficiaries. Contrary to that the livestock owners benefitted alone from the restored farmlands because the majority of 91.16% of the beneficiaries did not utilise the land.
11. The state was the main contributor of livelihood support and development as it contributed 91.16% of income, social services and contributed 98.6% of development funding in the past 10 years. This means that without the state contribution the vulnerability circumstance of the beneficiaries would have been utterly dire. Non-state entity (private funders) contributed meagre 1.4% to development in the CPIs.

12. Off-farm income contributed greatly to positive livelihood outcomes (State old-age pensions and grants, 87.76% and remittances, 3.4%. Total:91.16%).

### **6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS.**

The recommendations are based on the key issues largely drawn from the conclusions in Chapter 5. The recommendations are made in terms of subheadings below as follows:

#### **6.3.1 Adequate livelihoods support**

The adequate livelihoods support of provision of production inputs, technical advice and skills training is likely to revise the vulnerability circumstance prevalent in the two CPIs. Moreover, other options of rural development related to the land reform could be pursued with less funding, i.e. partnership, joint venture, contract farming and so on. Modesl of less costs in spending by state in acquisition of land from private landowners adopted in the countries such as Brazil could be reviewed and used if appropriate. The vulnerability circumstance noted during the research was that of less farm production, less income, less assets base which affect other aspects of livelihoods such basic services and affordability of household's goods and appliances. Ultimately this vulnerability situation particularly of the poor assets endowment result into perennial conflict eruption as witnessed in the two CPIs.

#### **6.3.2 Reviewing of State's policies in terms of land and agrarian reform**

The State needs to review its policies and implementation thereof in terms of the land reform and agrarian reform for as this stage most of the redistribution and restitution projects experienced massive failure of unproductive farming and collapse. The institutional weakness of the state is in terms of land and agrarian reform policy formulation, planning and implementation. For an example the failure to implement the envisaged objectives stated in the business plans had a wide negative outcome on the beneficiaries of the two CPIs. Moreover, the structural weakness of the CPIs as well has do with the state as these land holding entities are creation of the later. The alternative options such as individual ownership of the land should be explored. The group farming very common in the post settlement projects originating from the land

restitution programme is disastrous and non-beneficial to beneficiaries of land restitution.

### **6.3.3 Retention of the State's social welfare support**

Retention by the state of its social welfare support for the greater benefit of most of the beneficiaries and community members in the country, particularly in the highly impoverished rural areas such as Khaukhwe-Kgobadi is important for sustainable livelihoods. The social welfare contribution was found to have enormously reduced the vulnerability circumstances faced by the beneficiaries, which without level of vulnerability will have been unbearable for the beneficiaries. Moreover, it is held that the welfare contribution of the state to beneficiaries probably helped a lot in the reduction of the incidents of crime, decline in morality, low morale and unwelcome social behaviour in the study area. This affects the existence and the operations of the CPIs in that it lessens challenges and problems of theft and vandalism that are rife in the farmlands across the country.

### **6.3.4 Encouragement of private sector to contribute to land and agrarian reform**

Meanwhile the private sector must be encouraged to offer support to the land reform programmes of community development. The responsibility of land reform and community development is huge, and therefore it cannot be a sole responsibility of the public sector, the state. The rewards of that inputs will be immeasurable in the long term. This will be visible in form of stable community which has good social capital of skills, knowledge and other socio-economic values essential for vibrant economy and development of the country. The contribution of meagre 1.4% to development in the CPIs by the private sector was less significant.

### **6.3.5 The provision of technical service and farm management support by relevant State organs**

The technical service and farm management support in terms of the practical actions on the farmlands by the relevant and competent state organs such the Department of Agriculture remain essential. This will help in conservation of natural resources and improvement of sustainable farming practice in the area. The proper ratio of land and

cattle carrying observed as practiced in the restored farmlands is positive factor of sustainable livelihoods.

### **6.3.6 State to rehabilitate the old gravel roads**

The most notable input of beneficiaries was that of plea to the state to rehabilitate the old gravel roads. The distance of the farmlands from the residential areas is a major inhibiting factor to land access, use and production. The efforts of practical implementation of that request must be initiated by liaising with the Department of Public Works, and the relevant state organs for that functions of road construction, maintenance and rehabilitation. The interdepartmental cooperation between the aforementioned departments and DRDLR is essential. The CPIs must be integral part of that interactions to avoid imposition of will (top down approach) which SFL is cautioning against. Furthermore, it is the duty of the leadership of the CPIs to ensure fair and equitable access to the restored farmlands by all beneficiaries irrespective of the current prevailing circumstances. This will alleviate sporadic conflict eruption common in the CPIs.

### **6.3.7 Initiation of the small-scale farming enterprises**

Furthermore, the initiation of the small-scale farming enterprises as the additional inputs from the beneficiaries is urgently needed. This will be the form of a redress of shortcomings of poor implementation of plans, previous failure of fulfilment of the stated objectives in the business plans as cited earlier in the research report.

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# **Appendix A**

## **INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**

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### **Introduction**

Using of questions in this research is central and very essential as the conventional way of data gathering tools within the broader qualitative methodology and SLF theoretical method. It is crucial to ask questions that will unravel the assumed vulnerable circumstances of underutilisation of the land under which the beneficiaries live. The coping strategy adopted by the beneficiaries for survival or dealing with the harshness of the vulnerable circumstances they encountered daily in their lives is also important to inquire about, note and understanding.

The range of interview questions were formulated to gather data from the field. The main questions served to extract information on the fundamental issues of the effects of underutilisation of the land. The other sets of questions were meant for deep searching and probing to enable a collection of rich and intuitive data which sought to address objectives of the research.

Semi-structured and unstructured questions were used as the data gathering tools to assess the negative effects of underutilisation of the farmlands. Focus group discussion and one-on-one interviews formed part of the tools to gather data. These two categories, namely focus groups and one-on-one interviews were scheduled with beneficiaries during fieldwork in five days. Three main interview questions sought to measure up the effects of poor utilisation of the land on livelihoods of the beneficiaries, their key livelihoods affected, and degree of exposure to vulnerability. Furthermore, probing questions were asked to gather more factual and rich data during fieldwork.

### **1. Three main questions**

- 1.1. What are the effects of underutilisation of land on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries in the two CPAs in Taung?
- 1.2. What are the key aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries affected? (Five components).

1.3. To what extent is the livelihood of the beneficiaries affected by the underutilisation of land? (Numbers/percentage/level)

1.4. What are the suggested remarks?

## **2. Questions on five indicators of sustainable livelihoods:**

The five indicators of sustainable livelihoods are based more on the access to five assets, namely natural, physical, human, social, and financial. Measuring of livelihood outcomes in terms of five indicators therefore revolves around these assets.

Follow-up questions formulated according to the five indicators of the SLF from the above-mentioned three main questions are the following:

### **2.1. More income:**

2.1.1. Is there any income generated by CPA/Trust members directly or indirectly?

2.1.1. How many people in your household receive income from the CPA/Trust-related activities?

2.1.2. Approximately how much money does your household receive annually from the CPA/Trust?

2.1.3. When last did you receive an income, and what do you usually spend it on? (List and rank).

2.1.4. How beneficial is the generated income by the CPA/Trust to you as the individual CPA members or households?

### **2.1.5. Farmlands production:**

2.1.5.1. How many cattle do you own?

2.1.5.2. How many sheep?

2.1.5.3. How many goats?

**2.2. Increased well-being:**

2.2.1. What are the livelihood support which you get as the CPA/Trust member from the following?

- State:
- Private sector/NGOs:

2.2.2. What farm activities are you engaged in on the farmland?

2.2.3. Besides the agricultural production, are there any other activities undertaken on the land?

2.2.4. Could you please estimate as to how many CPA members derived benefits from the land use in terms of the affordability or access of the following:

**2.2.5. Transport:**

2.2.5.1. What mode of transport do you use to go to health facilities, public facilities or the town?

2.2.5.2. Can you afford the means of transport mentioned?

2.2.5.3. What is the main source of income or means that enables you to afford the transport means mentioned?

**2.2.6. Secure shelter and buildings:**

2.2.6.1. Do you own a house?

2.2.6.2. If yes, how did you built it? What was the source of funds used to build the house?

2.2.6.3. Secondly, how was the building materials acquired?

**2.2.7. Adequate water supply and sanitation:**

2.2.7.1. What is the main source of water used most often in your family?

2.2.7.2. Is it freely supplied, and is there any paid water services in the area?

**2.3. Reduced vulnerability:**

2.3.1. How accessible is the land to you as the individual CPA/Trust member?

2.3.2. Are the CPA/Trust members able to collect firewood from the land as the energy source of the households?

2.3.3. Are the other natural resources acquired from the farmlands for your benefits as beneficiary?

2.3.4. Are you perhaps able to estimate as to how many members are actively involved in the utilisation of the land?

2.3.5. Is there a piece of restored farmlands which is beneficial to members for utilisation in production of food, livestock and other forms of agricultural production?

2.3.6. Are you or family members able to afford schooling of children, public facilities, i.e. clinics, hospital, and other related services as result of benefits in kind or cash from CPA/Trust?

**2.3.7. Training offered:**

2.3.7.1. Was there any training offered to you as the member of the CPA/Trust? Yes or no. When and how long?

2.3.7.2. How beneficial was the training to you as the CPA/Trust member or your household?

2.3.7.3. How did you benefit from training offered?

**2.3.8. Skills acquired:**

2.3.8.1. What skills and knowledge were acquired by you as the member as result of training offered by CPA/Trust?

2.3.8.2. How beneficial was the skills to you as the individual CPA/Trust member or your household?

2.3.8.3. How did CPA/Trust members benefit from skills acquisition

**2.3.9. Level of cohesion within the CPA, leadership and membership:**

2.3.9.1. Is there any form of benefit derived as result of social relationship, social club, support and network within the CPA?

**2.4. Improved food security:**

2.4.1. Do you or a family member participate in farm production in any form?

2.4.2. Do you or a family member participate in livestock farming?

2.4.3. Do you or a family member participate in crop production?

2.4.4. Is there any benefit in terms of the food acquired from the farm?

2.4.5. Do you think the CPA/Trust members benefit from the use of natural vegetation, gathering of wild fruits?

**2.5. Sustainability of the project (for leadership of the CPA/Trust only)**

2.5.1. What is the total capital invested in the CPA/Trust to support livelihoods by other funders besides the state?

2.5.2. What is total capital invested in the CPA/Trust to support livelihoods from CPA's/Trust's own funds?

2.5.3. Are there any livelihood support made in the form of material resources by the state, private sector or/and NGOs, except the known support made during land restoration and during recapitalisation?

**2.5.4. Farming profitably:**

2.5.4.1. Is the form of farming profitable in a way it enables the CPA/Trust to be sustainable, to function with less assistance from the state?

2.5.4.2. Is the infrastructure maintenance and costs relative to generate farm profit/income by members of the CPA/Trust?

**2.5.5. Other concomitant cost, water, and electricity:**

2.5.5.1. What is the implication of water and electricity costs in the sustainability of the land?

**2.5.6. Production inputs costs:**

2.5.6.1. What is the implication of production costs in sustainability of the land?

**2.5.7. Labour (waged labour) costs:**

2.5.7.1. What is the implication of labour costs in sustainability of the land?

**3. Livelihoods outcomes expected by beneficiaries:**

This is about the previously envisaged livelihoods outcomes during restoration versus current outcomes.

3.1. What were the expected livelihood outcomes by you as the CPA/Trust member initially during the early stage of land restoration?

3.2. What are the current livelihood outcomes experienced by you as the CPA/Trust member?

3.3. What are the current livelihood outcomes experienced by your family as the CPA/Trust beneficiary?

**4. The livelihoods strategies:**

This section examines ways and means adopted by beneficiaries to survive the negative outcomes of livelihood vulnerability. In other words, the last two questions seek suggestive solutions as the SLF prescribes that inputs of the people be valued. Moreover, it summarises a range of questions asked in Section 2: Assets. It identifies the effects of land underutilisation.

#### 4.1. **Land use and livelihoods activities after restoration:**

##### 4.1.1. **Effects of the underutilisation of the land:**

4.1.1.1. What do you think are the effects of the underutilisation of the land on the livelihoods of the individual CPA/Trust members and households?

What are the effects of the underutilisation of the land on your livelihood as individual CPA/Trust member or member of the household?

4.1.1.2. What are the key aspects of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries affected?  
(Five components)

##### 4.1.1.3. **How large is the impact in terms of the following?**

- Number of people affected?
- Magnitude of the effects: was it small, moderate or large?

#### 4.2. **Coping strategies:**

4.2.1. What are the coping strategies of the households/beneficiaries against vulnerability circumstances?

4.2.1.1. What are the range of activities engaged in by you as CPA member to sustain their livelihoods against negative factors of land underutilisation that surfaced?

4.2.1.2. What are other livelihood activities attempted or practiced as better option?

4.2.1.3. What are the range of activities engaged in by you or your family to sustain your livelihoods against negative factors that surfaced?

4.2.1.4. How do you or your family generally cope with diverse negative factors which emanate from the effects of underutilisation of the land?

**End**



## Appendix B

### VERIFICATION LIST OF KHAUKHWE

No.	ODI households	Descendants
1	Household 1	7 people
2	Household 2	7 people
3	Household 3	5 people
4	Household 4	8 people
5	Household 5	4 people
6	Household 6	7 people
7	Household 7	5 people
8	Household 8	8 people
9	Household 9	6 people
10	Household 10	5 people
11	Household 11.	7 people
12	Household 12	8 people
13	Household 13	8 people
14	Household 14	5 people
15	Taka Senye 15	4 people
16	Household 16	9 people
17	Household 17	9 people
18	Household 18	5 people
19	Household 19	2 people
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF ODI HOUSEHOLDS</b>		<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF DESCENDANTS</b>
<b>19</b>		<b>119</b>

## Appendix C

### VERIFICATION LIST OF RETHABILE MOSIMANE TRUST

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No.	ODI households	Descendants
1	Household 1	4 people
2	Household 2	2 people
3	Household 3	3 people
4	Household 4	4 people
5	Household 5	4 people
6	Household 6	5 people
7	Household 7	6 people
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF ODIs HOUSEHOLDS</b>		<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF DESCENDANTS</b>
7		28